

**R E P O R T**

ON THE

REVISED SETTLEMENT

OF THE

**OONAO DISTRICT,**

IN THE

LUCKNOW DIVISION

OF THE

**PROVINCE OF OUDH.**



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—  
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नमस्कार नमस्कार

No. 1 of 1867.

FROM

G. B. MACONOCHEE, ESQUIRE,  
*Settlement Officer of Oonao.*

To

THE COMMISSIONER OF THE LUCKNOW DIVISION,  
*Lucknow.*

*Dated Oonao Settlement Office, the 2nd June 1867.*

SIR,

1. The Settlement of the Oonao District having been completed, I have the honor to submit my report thereon, together with the prescribed statement.

Division of reports into certain heads.  
2. Before however proceeding to detail the Settlement operations, I think some descriptions of the district generally, of its inhabitants, and their past history, as far as it can now be ascertained, may not be uninteresting. I propose therefore, to divide my report into three chapters; the first to contain the geographical; the second, the historical account of the district; and the third, the detailed narrative of the Settlement operations, under the two main headings of Fiscal, and Judicial.

CHAPTER I.  
GEOGRAPHICAL.

Headings in chapter I.

3. In this division I propose three main sections. In the 1st will be given topographical details, the 2nd will treat of all matters connected with agriculture, and the 3rd will be devoted to a short account of the inhabitants, their custom, and habits, dwellings, and business.

TOPOGRAPHICAL.—PART, I.

Limits & area of District.

4. The District represents a parallelogram, running lengthwise North-North-West, and South-South-East between the parallels of 26° 27' North latitude, and 80° 81' East longitude. The average breadth is about 24 miles, and length 58 miles; the total area amounting to 1,332 square miles.

Boundaries of District.

5. It is bounded on the north by Lucknow, and a small part of Hurdui, the river Sye for the most part forming the boundary between the districts; on the south by the river Ganges, which separates Oudh from the North Western Provinces; on the west by Hurdui; and on the east by Roy Bareilly.

## 6. At present the District is divided into four Tehseels, which Main Division.

Name of Tehseel.	Name of Pergunnahs.	No. of Villages.	Area in acres.	are again sub-divided into twelve Pergunnahs, containing 1194 villages, as shown in the marginal statement.
Oonao,	Oonao, ... ...	88	40,693	
Hurha,	Hurha, ... ...	177	1,43,649	
Secunderpoor,	Secunderpoor, ...	50	37,458	
Puriar,	Puriar, ... ...	19	22,588	
Poorwa,	Poorwa, ... ...	103	69,830	But it is proposed to make considerable additions to the district by transferring one Pergunnah from Lucknow, and seven from Roy Bareilly, so that
Mowrawun Surwun,	Mowrawun Surwun, ...	109	1,08,734	when these changes are finally carried out, the district will contain 4 Tehseels, 20 Pergunnahs, and 1677 villages, with an area of 1646 square miles.
Nawab-gunge,	Asoha Pursundun, ... Asseewun Russoolabad, ... Julothur Ujgaen, ...	106 119 103	55,709 62,104 62,522	
Suffeopore,	Suffeopore, ... ... Futtehpore, ... ... Bangurmow, ...	132 89 149	83,937 54,999 1,10,079	

7. Like most of the districts in this part of India, the general aspect of Oonao is sufficiently uninteresting. Except where the country falls as it approaches the Ganges, a uniform dead level prevails; alternating rich and fertile tracts, studded with groves; and waste arid plains of oosur; the whole intersected, here and there, by small streams, as the Sye, Lone, &c. Natural objects of interest, or beauty, are entirely wanting.

General aspect.

8. Though well cultivated, I do not think the district is at all distinguished for fertility. Of the total area, 54 per cent is actually under cultivation, 20 per cent is recorded fit for cultivation, and 26 per cent as unculturable. This is a large percentage of unreclaimable land, but I do not think the estimate is in excess of the real fact.

Fertility.

## 9. As regards the productiveness of the land under cultivation,

Production of Cultivated Land.

LAND.	IRRIGATED.	UNIRRIGATED.	there can be no doubt; the estimated yield per acre being shewn in the margin, that from the first class land, being almost equal to what is obtained in England.
1st Class,	Bushels, 21	Bushels, 11	
2nd do.,	do., 16	do., 9	
3rd do.,	do., 9	do., 7	

10. The richest tracts, where the best, and most valuable crops are produced, lie chiefly in the centre of the district, in Pergunnahs Poorwa, Hurha, Oonao, Julothur, and Russoolabad, the prevailing soils are good doomut and mutyar; and water for irrigating purposes, is for the most part abundant, and certain, being obtainable at all seasons from considerable tanks, and wells which are readily dug everywhere.

Rich Tracts, their situation.

11. The inferior and poor tracts are found in the outer Pergunnahs of Suffeopore, Bangurmow, Asoha, &c., running generally in a narrow belt, varying from one to six miles in width, round the district. The chief soil is inferior doomut, or bhoor.

Poor Tracts, and where to be found.

12. Though there are no pieces of water sufficiently large to be dignified by the name of lakes, there are in several Pergunnahs numerous sheets of water which deserve notice.

Marshes and Tanks.

The chief are found in Pergunnahs Julothur, Pursundnn, Oonao, and the northern parts of Hurha, and Mowrawun. They hold water all the year round, and afford ample, and certain facilities, for irrigation to the villages bordering upon them. In the Sumundar Tal at Jilothur, and the Jaleysur, and Basaha Tals, in Pursundun and Hurha, fish abound, and the water nut is extensively grown. From both these items the land owners derive a considerable revenue ; the former being purchased by speculators from Cawnpore, and Lucknow ; and the latter finding a ready sale in the adjacent towns, and villages.

River.

13. The only river in the district is the Ganges, which forms the southern boundary. It is not, however, put to much use, either as a highway for conveyance of produce to Cawnpore, or for irrigation. The people have a strong prejudice against using the water from the main stream for the latter purpose ; though occasionally they will irrigate from the smaller channels, or *sotahs*, which, in some Purgunnahs, run for a considerable distance inland.

Streams.

14. There are however, several minor streams, either bordering on, or passing through the district ; and the water, they all hold the greater part of the year, is extensively used for purposes of irrigation ; the flow being regulated, and equalized by numerous earthen bunds, which are erected at fixed places. The rules under which these bunds are maintained, and regulated, have been carefully recorded in the administration papers of the several villages interested. Water in a dry season becomes so valuable, that unless rules are distinctly laid down, and agreed to by all, these bunds would be a never-ending source of dispute, and quarrel.

Minor Streams detailed.

15. The chief of these streams are as follows :—

I. The Sye, which rising in the Hurdui District, enters Oonao at Sultainpoor, Pergunnah Bangurmow, and after skirting the entire northern boundary, leaves the district at Rampore, passing into Roy Barreilly. Though holding water all the year round, it is readily fordable everywhere, shortly after the rains have ceased ; and there are bridges at all the main roads. The best specimens of native bridge architecture I have seen, are to be found across this stream. The bridges at Mohan, and Bunnee, in the Lucknow District, are well worthy of notice, and preservation.

II. The Kulianee, which also rises in Hurdui, enters the district at Lohramow, and passing through Pergunnahs Bangurmow and Futtch-pore, finally falls into the Ganges at Maroundah. It is readily fordable at all seasons.

III. Of much the same size as the Kulianee is the Tinaye, which, rising in the Kootkurree Jheel at Asseewun, passes down through Pergunnahs Assecwun, Russoolabad, and Puriar. Though holding water all the year round, it is not so much used for purposes of irrigation, as the other two, the banks are high, and steep, and the cost of raising the water to the fields, absorbs the profit derived from the irrigation.

IV. The Lonce is a small stream, which rising in the Powai Tank in the Oonao Pergunnah, flows in a south-easterly direction, passing

out into the Roy Bareilly district. It does not hold water any length of time, and is chiefly noted for the beautiful crops of rice, grown in its bed and on its banks in the autumn. In October it may be traced for miles by the brilliant green which marks its course.

16. The only canal is that of King Nusseerooddeen Hyder, which, entering the district at Sultanpoor, traverses the north-western portion of Pergunnah Bangurmow, and a small corner of Suffeepoor, joining the river Sye again at Koorsut. The original idea, was to join the Ganges, and Gomtee, but the levels were so infamously taken, and the money granted so misappropriated, that after spending lacs of treasure, and injuring more, or less, every village through which the canal was driven, the King found himself, as far off as ever, the object he desired. It has never done ought but harm. Its bed shelters wild beasts, and bad characters in the dry weather ; and drains off all the water from the adjacent villages in the rains, thus not merely depriving the land of the water which would otherwise fertilize it, but causing a continual cutting, and ravining away, of all the neighbouring fields.

A canal holding water in this part of the district would be a boon to the villagers, as the soil is light, and water far from the surface, but the area requiring Canal irrigation (30 square miles) is so limited, that the income would never repay the outlay. In no other part of the District do I think a canal needed.

17. There are several main lines of communication traversing the district in all directions. The chief are :—

I. From Cawnpore to Lucknow, the distance being in this district 22 miles. It passes through the Sudder Station of Oonao, and Tehseel Station of Nawabgunge, traversing two of the most fertile Pergunnahs in the district. It is metalled throughout, and is in good order the only bad portion, when I was in the district, being the raised causeway across the sand, leading from the bridge of boats to the old road.

On this road General Sir Henry Havelock fought some of his severest actions. When advancing to the relief of the Lucknow garrison in 1857.

II. From Oonao to Roy Bareilly, *via* the Tehseel Station of Poorwa, and considerable town of Mowrawun; distance 26 miles to the boundary. It is bridged, and traversable at all seasons.

III. From Oonao to Belhar and Dalamow in the Roy Bareilly district, *via* Uchalgunge ; distance 16 miles to the boundary. It is only partially bridged, and not much used.

IV. From Oonao to Sundeela, *via* the towns of Russoolabad, Meangunge, and Hydrabad, to the boundary; distance 26 miles. When once the bridge across the Sye river is built, this road will attract much traffic from the Seetapoor and Hurdui districts. At present no carts can cross the river during the rains, and consequently other roads are preferred.

V. From Oonao to Hurdui, *via* the Tehseel Station of Suffeepoor, and the large towns of Bangurmow and Moradabad ; distance 44 miles. This road is usually in capital order, and is frequented at all seasons by

Canals.

Roads.

carts carrying grain, from the western districts to Cawnpore. It is bridged throughout.

VI. From Nanamow Ghat on the Ganges, *via* Bangurmow, Assewan, and Meangunge, to Lucknow; distance in Oonao district 45 miles. Formerly, under the native government, this was the highway to Delhi; of late years, however, this route has fallen into disuse, and the road is now only employed for local traffic.

## Minor Roads.

18. Besides these main roads, there are several others of minor importance, as per margin. They are aligned, and partially bridged, but the traffic upon them is small.

Minor Roads.	
I Cawnpoor to Poorwa	26 miles,
II Rusoolabad to Puriar	15 do.
III Meangunge to Sufseepoor	10 do.
IV Poorwa to Bunnoo	15 do.

## Cart tracks.

19. Moreover in addition to these aligned roads, there are numerous cart tracks, leading everywhere across the district. These are readily traversable for certainly eight months of the year. From experience, I can speak of the facility, with which the whole district can be marched over, any time between October and June.

## Facility with which Districts can be traversed.

20. A glance at the map accompanying this report will show how well—putting aside these cart tracks,—the district has been opened up for traffic, and facilities afforded for general communication.

## Railway.

21. In addition to these roads, the Indian Branch Railway have completed their line between Cawnpore and Lucknow. The land was applied for early in 1864, and handed over to the railway authorities, after payment of compensation to the zemindars, by August of the same year. The engineering works have now been completed, and the line was opened for traffic in May last.

## Advantage to District, rise in value of land may be unanticipated.

22. Following the same line of country as the present imperial road, the railway runs through two of the richest Pergunnahs in the district. There can be no doubt, I think, but it will attract traffic, and greatly enhance the value of land in the neighbourhood. The average price of the land taken up, amounted to eight years purchase; only here, and there, did it rise as high as nine years.

## Objection of landowners to it.

23. The Zemindars, ignorant of the benefits likely to accrue to them from it, regarded its introduction with much aversion, objecting, as much as anything, to any restraint being placed upon their crossing the line, anywhere, and everywhere, they pleased. Gates, and crossings, have been given with liberality, yet it was felt as a grievance, that instead of getting out of their village, by the one way to which they had been accustomed, they were made to go round to a crossing twenty yards distant. No doubt, their prejudice against it will die out in time, as they become accustomed to the new order of things.

## Ferries.

24. In addition to the bridge of boats at Cawnpore, ferries have been established under the Cawnpore authorities, at Nanamow, and Puriar Ghats; and all along the river, the resident fishermen keep small canoes, in which they will convey passengers across the river; and in many places during the hot season the river becomes fordable; but few persons however venture upon the passage.

25 There are no woods now left in this district. The few that remained of any size, after the disturbances, were made into grants, and have now been cleared; a little Dhak jungle, here and there, being alone left, to shew where the densest forests once stood.

Woods and Forests.

26. Groves and orchards, however, are very numerous, 49,284 acres of land being so occupied. Every inducement has been held out to the people to preserve those now existing, and to plant fresh ones, on their waste land. In the villages, there are as yet no signs of their being cut down; but in the towns, they are fast falling before the axe; their owners, having now no means of livelihood, are compelled to clear the trees off the land in order to cultivate it. This is to be regretted, for though new groves may be planted, they will not readily replace those cut down; there can be no doubt trees do exercise a very considerable influence over the seasons, and their presence, or absence may materially affect the prosperity of a district like Oonao, dependant as it is upon its agriculture, for the support of its population.

Groves and orchards, their extent, and necessity for their preservation.

27. The climate is for the most part salubrious, and the district healthy. In the low lying lands, and near extensive marshes, fever is prevalent towards the end of the rains, but since I have known Oonao, there has been no outbreak of any of the more dangerous diseases.

Climate.

28. The range of the thermometer is much the same as in other plain stations, In the hot weather, it varies in ordinary years, from 65° to 103°; and in the cold season, from 46° to 79°. I note in the margin the range for the last year.

Month:	Approx. mean temperature	Range of Thermometer.
January.....	60°	27°
February.....	63°	82°
March.....	77°	24°
April.....	81°	25°
May, .....	89°	28°
June,.....	92°	23°
July,.....	85°	15°
August,.....	84°	11°
September,.....	86°	9°
October,.....	79°	10°
November,.....	70°	27°
December,.....	61°	20°

Temperature.

29. The rains usually commence between the 15th and 25th June, lasting ordinarily, until the first week in October; the average fall during that period being 26 inches. During the remainder of the year a further fall of 4 inches may be anticipated, making a total for the whole year of 30 inches of rain.

Periodical rains.

## AGRICULTURAL.—PART II.

30. There are in this district three kinds of soil, known to the people as doomut, mutyar, and bhoor. No doubt these might be easily subdivided into a considerable number of classes, according to situation in the village, and quality of soil; but it is as unnecessary, as it would be tedious, to descend into minute details, and hence I will only attempt to give a short description of each main division.

Chief Soils.  
Division into classes.

The percentage each description bears to total area is as follows.

Doomut	59 per cent.
Mutyar	18 "
Bhoor	23 "
Total	100

31. This soil is considered by the people in the district by far the most productive, and valuable. Though there are many degrees of quality, as

Doomut.

sand, or clay, predominates in it; the best is a fine friable mould, of a dark slate colour, easily reduced when dry to powder, but caking on being watered. All crops grow equally well in it, and its productive powers are great; the same field usually bearing two crops in the year. It runs in a broad belt through the centre of the district, east and west, first class when mutyar predominates, inferior when bloor prevails in its vicinity.

32. This soil is placed by the Oonao agriculturists in the second place, though in other districts I have known it preferred to doomut, and in productiveness, the better description is but little, if at all, inferior.

It is of the same colour, but much stiffer, more difficult to work, and prepare for the seed, and apt to break into hard clods, which are only reduced with much labour. There are many varieties, from land, yielding outturn fully equal to first class doomut, to that known as "beejur" from which a scanty crop of rice is with difficulty procured in the autumn. It is chiefly found in the neighbourhood of tanks, and marshes, but more particularly, in the old Pergunnah of Pursundun, the southern parts of Julothur, and the northern of Secunderpoor, Oonao, Hurha, and Poorwa.

33. This is a light sandy soil, containing much silica, and but little vegetable mould. In its normal condition it produces but a scanty crop of mothe, bajira, or some such inferior grain. With attention, and manuring, no doubt, it can be largely improved; but even at best, the outturn is small, and the better crops, as wheat, sugarcane, poppy, &c., are seldom, if ever grown in it. It prevails chiefly in the neighbourhood of the Ganges, and the Syc rivers, following their course in a strip varying from one to six miles in depth.

34. Of the total area, 20 per cent, or 1,06,863 acres, have been recorded as culturable, but a considerable portion, at least half, is of inferior quality, and is not likely to be readily broken up. There are no extensive grass, or jungle tracts, lying ready for the plough; the total amount being made up of patches of good land, which by some accident have remained uncultivated, and of those parts of theosur plains, which looked somewhat less hopeless than the rest. All land in the first class, if water is at all obtainable, will rapidly be brought under the plough; but that in the second, will remain untouched, until the increase in population requires a more extended area of cultivation; but this will hardly take place within the term of the present settlement.

35. In the unculturable land, is included village sites . . . . . 1.8 per cent, roads and paths . . . . . 1.2 ,  
River streams } 5.4 " "  
Tanks and Marshes } 4.1 " "  
Groves under 10 p. c. 4.1 " "  
Rent free from Govt. . . . . 7 " "  
Barren Waste . . . . . 12.7 "

36. The barren waste is particularly bad; nowhere have I seen oosur plains of such extent, and apparent unfruitfulness, as in this district. They extend through the central Pergunnahs, forming in their waste, and desolate aspect, a marked contrast to the rich tracts with

which they are mingled. Nothing will grow upon them, except here and there, a weird keekur tree (*acacia Arabica*). During the rainy months, it is true, the village cattle pick up, a scanty pasture, but even this fails shortly after the rain ceases to fall, the grass withering away.

37. Whether these plains ever will be brought into cultivation remains to be proved. The people of the district think not, and though as population increases, and a pressure for land is felt, many parts now declared unculturable, may be brought under the plough; I do not think the present generation, will see much progress made, towards their general cultivation; and certainly, it would be most unsafe to take the possibility of their cultivation into consideration, in judging of the assessment. I believe the only chance of doing anything, would be by extensive subsoil drainage, to carry off the alkali, and at the same time adding plenty of manure to supply the requisite mould; but all this would require both time and capital. So long therefore, as money can be invested profitably in undertakings, yielding a safe, and rapid return, no man will ever embark in the doubtful experiment of reclaiming oosur.

Speculation as to possibility of its culture.

38. I append an analysis of the three kinds of oosur found in the province; the first is that which chiefly prevails in the district.

Analysis of the different kinds of Oosur.

ANALYSIS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Silica,	66.16	67.66	62.20
Alumina,	13.50	15.85	20.31
Oxide of iron,	2.16	2.14	4.33
Lime,	.81	.39	.65
Magnesia,	trace	.28	trace
Alkali,	2.85	1.10	.90
Chlorine,	.54	.14	.06
Sulphuric acid,	1.10	.24	.53
Carbonic,	1.73	.44	.35
Phosphoric „	trace	...	...
Nitric, „	...	...	trace
Organic matter, „	4.10	4.85	3.36
Water,	4.50	3.55	3.84

39. The chief sources of irrigation are, wells (both masonry, and earthen), tanks, and streams; the amount of land irrigated from either source being about equal, as shown in the marginal note. There is thus irrigated from all sources, a total of 2,10,656 acres, or 49 per cent of the total cultivated area.

Irrigation.

By Wells 1,05,302 acres.  
from Tanks 1,05,354. do.

40. In nearly every Pergunnah earthen wells, by which I mean those unsupported by masonry in any way, are freely dug at comparatively small cost, the average price, in the upper lands, being from four to six rupees, the well lasting from two to six years. In many places they last much longer, while in others, they fall in, as soon as the rains commence. I therefore give the average of the district.

Wells facility with which dug.

Average depth of water in wells.

41. The depth of water from the surface of the ground varies considerably, but the average may be set down at twenty feet; the depth of water in the well being about ten feet.

Mode of Working in wells.

42. The majority are worked by bullocks, with the churrus a leatheren bag containing from 15 to 20 gallons of water. Where the water is not very far from the surface, manual labour is substituted for animal power, as men work quicker, and can irrigate a larger extent of area in a given time. When labourers are employed they are usually paid in grain, but the common custom is for the cultivators to form themselves into co-operative societies, and help each other in turn to irrigate their fields; every man being bound to assist, until the fields, belonging to all the cultivators in the society have been watered.

Numbers could be increased.

43. In the richer tracts, these earthen wells could be largely increased if necessary, as was proved in 1864, when hundreds were dug to enable the cultivators to sow the seed; the land, in consequence of the failure of the latter rains, having to be irrigated before the seed could be put into the ground. In the poor upland tracts, these wells are sunk with difficulty, the soil not being sufficiently tenacious to stand without support. In the low lying khadur lands, near the Ganges however, where the water lies within four feet of the surface, " dekhles" or hand wells, capable of irrigating from two to three biswas per diem, are freely dug for a few annas, rendering that part of the district almost independent of seasons; indeed in these tracts, the produce is greatest when the rains are scanty.

Average amount of land irrigated per diem.

44. The amount of land capable of being irrigated per diem from each kind of well, I estimate as follows :—

Masonry well, worked by one pair of bullocks, 8 biswas per diem.

Earthen do.	"	"	"	8	"	"
-------------	---	---	---	---	---	---

Masonry do.	"	by manual labour	5 to 10	"	"	"
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Earthen do.	"	by hand (dekhles)	2 to 3	"	"	"
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Tanks and Streams, method of irrigating from them

45. Wherever possible tanks and streams are freely resorted to for irrigation, the water being invariably raised to the level of the field by hand baskets worked by two men, and conducted by an open channel to the field to be watered. If the distance is considerable, or the water lies low, as many as eight or ten of these lifts are employed; in this case irrigation comes too expensive to be much resorted to. I have never seen the slightest attempt made to aid the labourer, even by the rudest machinery, though I am certain a large saving might be effected by its use.

To each of these bherrees, as they are called, six men are usually attached, and if the distance between the tank and field is not very great, they will irrigate from 18 biswas to one beegha per diem.

Cost of irrigation per Beegha by different methods.

46. The cost of irrigating a beegha of land, by these different methods, is hardly calculable with any accuracy; the system of mutual help, or when labourers are employed, their payment by a handful of parched grain, in the middle of the day, and another of some inferior grain,

at the end of it, being so universally prevalent. The people are under the impression, that as a rule, tank irrigation is the cheapest; but when I made them regularly calculate the cost, I found that there was little or no difference between them; the cost of irrigating a beegha of land, averaging 9 annas both ways.

47. For its effect upon the crop, well water is preferred. No good reason is given for this preference; but my own impression is, that the well water, rising from springs deep in the earth, retains in solution the salts it collects there, and these help to strengthen and invigorate the soil. For tobacco and opium well water is almost invariably used, and for the former, water slightly impregnated with kharee is preferred.

48. The implements used by the people of the district, in the cultivation of their fields, are of the simplest description, as follows :—

1.	The Plough	( <i>Hul.</i> ) .
2.	„ Harrow	( <i>Surraon.</i> )
3.	„ Mallet	( <i>Dholna.</i> )
4.	„ Reaping hook	( <i>Husseea.</i> )
5.	„ Spade	( <i>Phowra.</i> )
6.	„ Pickaxe	( <i>Gaintee.</i> )
7.	„ Scraper	( <i>Koorpa.</i> )
8.	„ Hoe	( <i>Kudalee.</i> )
9.	„ Water Basket	( <i>Bahree.</i> )
10.	„ do. Bucket	( <i>Pur, or Churrus.</i> )

The plough is of the light common kind, found in general use in Upper India; it makes a furrow of from 6 to 9 inches in depth, and about the same in width. The Harrow is nothing but a heavy plank, with sharp edges, which when drawn backwards and forwards over the fields, pulverises the soil, and at the same time partially clears out the weeds. The (*Dholna*) is a heavy club used for breaking up the larger clods of earth, preparatory to the Surraon being used; in the pure black muttar soil this is an essential preliminary, whenever after ploughing the land has been allowed to dry without being harrowed. The other implements are so well known, that it is unnecessary to say anything further about them.

49. The mode of agriculture adopted, is that usually pursued all over the upper provinces, and neither better nor worse, than in other districts, where money rents prevail.

Effect of Tank and well water upon crop.

Implements of Husbandry.

50. On the first fall of rain, ploughing commences vigorously, the light land to be sown with an autumn crop being first attended to. After one or two ploughings, the harrow is used, and then the seed is sown, either broad cast, or in furrows; in the latter case the seed is dropped through the upright handle of the plough, the soil thrown out of the one furrow, covering the seed deposited in the previous one. After this the grain is left to spring, and come to maturity, but little labour being bestowed in cleaning and loosening the soil.

Tillage.

Autumn crop.

51. After the autumn crop has been sown, the cultivator turns his attention to preparing the land for the reception of the spring crops;

Spring crop.

but as this is the most valuable, and the one on which he really depends, in a great measure, for the payment of his rent, greater pains are taken in clearing out weeds, and thoroughly pulverising the soil.

## Special crops.

52. For first class crops, as wheat, sugarcane, tobacco, &c., the land gets from six to eight, and even ten ploughings, and is thoroughly cleaned. The same method of sowing cereals as explained in para. 50 is adopted ; sugarcane being propagated from the cane itself, holes are dibbled at a distance of about a foot apart, and in each, a joint of the cane is planted. After the young plants have began to sprout, weeds are carefully removed, and the earth is loosened.

## Irrigation when commenced.

53. Irrigation ordinarily commences very shortly after this, and continues until the crop begins to ripen, when it is usually given up. Wheat, sugarcane and other valuable products, get when possible, from three to five waterings. The inferior crops less in proportion to their value. In the islands of the Ganges, and low Khadur lands generally, water is so near the surface, that artificial irrigation is not necessary ; but everywhere else, water is the life of the cultivator, without it, no spring crop would come to anything, and the oftener a field is watered, the better and heavier is the crop.

## Amount of land which can be well cultivated by one plough.

54. It is calculated, that from eight to ten beeghas of stiff soil, and from ten to fourteen of light, can be well and fully worked by one plough, and a pair of bullocks. Taking the whole district through, there is an average of 9·6 beeghas, or six acres of cultivated land per plough. Cultivation would appear therefore, to be somewhat under what might be expected.

## Number of seasons.

55. According to the calculations of the people, there are three seasons, *viz* : kurreef, hewunt, and rubbee.

## Kurreef crop.

56. The kurreef crops, sown in June and July, are cut between the 20th September, and the 10th October. The chief crops are early rice, mendooa, sawur, kakoon, makra, and Indian corn.

## Hewunt crops.

57. The hewunt crops are sown somewhat later in July, and they take a longer period to come to maturity ; the reaping not being commenced upon until after 20th October. The chief are joar, cotton, indigo, kodoo, mash, mothe, bajira, moong, and oord.

## Rubbee crops.

58. The rubbee crops, sown in October and November, are not usually reaped until March. The chief are wheat, barley, goojaic, birra, gram, peas, urhar.

## Exceptional crop.

59. Sugarcane and chaina are quite exceptional crops, and belong to neither of the three main divisions. The thin kind of sugarcane known among the people as "Barounkha" is that which is generally grown in the District, the people being under the impression that it yields a better desciption, and more abundant supply of saccharine matter, than the thicker, and apparently finer desciption of cane, as "Barungha," and Mutra ; my own impression however, is that the secret lies in their rude mill, usually nothing more than the sharpened end of a small tree, work-

ing with a rotary motion inside a partially hollowed log, being unable to express the juice from the finer kind of cane, while the inferior description, yields readily to the pressure brought to bear upon it. Cutting usually commences early in January, but is not completed and the sugar made, until the middle of February. The crop lies midway between the he-wunt, and the rubbee, but cannot be classed with either. In the same way the chaina; it is not sown until the middle of May, and is only cut just before the rains commence.

60. For seed, the majority of the cultivators are still dependent upon their Mahajuns, who usually take back the value in kind ; as it is borrowed, when grain is dearest, and repaid when it is at its cheapest ; the lenders usually contrive to get an exorbitant percentage out of the cultivator. It is a ruinous system, but no stop can be put to it, until land owners become sufficiently unfettered to store up seed for themselves.

61. There is nothing grown in the district particularly deserving of notice : the crops are all of an ordinary description.

62. Cotton does not appear to succeed well. During the American war, when prices ranged high, a good deal was grown ; but as prices fell off, its cultivation declined, and I do not think, it will ever become a favorite staple.

63. Indigo was formerly extensively grown in the Pergunnahs of Hurha, Bangurmow, and part of Suseepore. There were two large Manufacturies, in the Nawabie ; one near the Ganges in the Hurha Pergunnah, and the other, at Meangunge, established by Mean Ulmas Ally Khan ; both went to ruin in the latter days of the Nawabie, and the people ceased growing the plant. But since the recent establishment of a manufactory at Moradabad, the people in the Bangurmow Pergunnah, where the soil is suitable for it, have again taken to its cultivation.

64. In the Appendix I have given a Statement, showing the different kind of crops grown, when sown, when cut, amount of seed required, for each acre of land, number of times fields are usually watered ; and other information of the like kind.

65. In rotation of crop, I find the rule to be, one exhausting crop as wheat, followed by two or three light ones ; as for instance, a field of ordinary soil, is this year sown with wheat ; next year it bears a light kur-reef crop, as kakoon or mendooa, followed by a light rubbee, as barley, or peas ; the year following by a hewunt crop, as joar ; the third year with wheat again ; of course where manure is abundant, the valuable crop would come round more rapidly, but the usual rotation is as above.

When only one crop is obtained from the land each year, an exhausting crop is always grown, but when two, care is taken to sow a light one at both seasons.

66. For roots, or grass, there is as yet no demands ; conse-

Dependance of cultivators  
on their mahajun for seed.

Quality of produce.

Soil not adopted for cot-  
ton.

Indigo extensively grown

Information given regard-  
ing different agricultural pro-  
ducts.

Rotation of crop.

Disadvantage of present  
rotation.

quently, the agriculturist in this country, has not the advantage the Farmers have at home, of alternating cereals with roots, and these again with grass.

Cultivating holdings.

67. Cultivating holdings are small, the average being as follows :—

	Aeres	Rood	poles.
Resident Cultivators,	... 4	1	5
Non-Resident do.	... 2	1	20

Exhausting effects of over cropping on the land.

68. There can be no doubt, the constant growth of the same class of crop, has an injurious effect upon the land. In the Nawabie, this was corrected, to a great extent, by the constant rest the land obtained from the villagers absconding, and leaving the fields untilled. Under our rule, it gets no rest at all, and whenever manure, in some shape or other, is not applied constantly, the productive qualities of the soil are weakened, every year the out-turn becoming less. The custom of mixing several cereals together in the same field, is very prevalent, and has there can be no little doubt, an injurious effect upon the produce.

Rents.  
Prevalence of money payments. No fixed rents.

69. As a rule rents have for many years been paid in money, and not in kind. But no where is there a trace of any fixed rate, on the soil, classified, either according to quality, or to position of the land in the village. The rule has always been for each field, to pay the price commensurate with its known productive capabilities, and the demand for land in the village ; but as far as I have been able to ascertain, except in very rare instances, competition has not come in to regulate the price. During the cotton mania, I discovered competition in one Pergannah, ( Bangurmow ), and rents rose considerably for land adopted to that class of produce, but on the termination of the American war, and the consequent fall in prices, the speculators were ruined, and the landlords lost considerably by them ; the year following, they were glad to restore the land to the old cultivators, at considerably reduced rents.

Rents generally higher under Native rule.

70. There is no doubt that rents as a rule, are lower now, than in the Nawabie, or perhaps I should say more equal. In the estate of a powerful Land owner, like the Talooqdar of Mowrawun, they are much lower ; he was able to protect his Tenantry, against outside oppression, consequently his land was at a premium, and he received higher rents, than the petty land owner, who could do nothing to protect his dependants, and whose land was consequently at a discount. In one village belonging to this Talooqdar, rents on annexation, went down a third. It had been a harbour, in former days, for those who had to leave their own homes, to escape from the bullying they experienced in the independant villages, and therefore the cultivators were willing to pay almost any rent for the land. But annexation bringing peace and security, brought the value of land to a level, and equalized rents.

Competition for land not to be anticipated at present.

71. When competition again occurs, it will arise from over-population. But I do not think, we need be under any apprehension on this account ; considering the slow rate at which population increases, and the amount of culturable Waste in the District, it must take many many

years, I might almost say generations, before any pressure can be felt; and before that time comes, we may hope that education will in a great measure, have so far enlightened the people, and broken down their prejudices, that rather than starve in their ancestral villages, they will emigrate to the sparsely peopled districts in the North, and West, of the Province, which could provide for almost any amount of extra population.

72. In the next few years, I think a general rise in rents may be anticipated, improved facilities in communication, have opened out new markets, and raised the value of all agricultural produce, and in this extra profit the landlords will claim a share. Improvements in the method of farming, may also I think be anticipated, and with improved farming, will come improved productiveness, which will equalize, if not overcome, the deterioration experienced from over cropping.

73. The average rents prevailing for each class of soil in the different Pergunnahs is as follows :—

General rise in rents may be expected.

Average rates prevailing in each Pergannah, for different qualities of soil, irrigated and unirrigated.

PERGUNNAHS.	GOIND.		HAR.					
	DOOMET.		MUTTAR.		BHOOR.			
	Irriga- ted.	Unirri- gated.	Irriga- ted.	Unirri- gated.	Irriga- ted.	Unirri- gated.	Irriga- ted.	Unirri- gated.
	Rs. As.	Rs. As.						
Oonao,	8 12	6 6	6 1	3 12	5 3	3 4	4 0	2 3
Puriar,	9 10	7 8	6 7	4 4	5 3	3 10	4 11	3 1
Secunderpoor,	9 6	7 4	7 0	4 5	5 5	3 11	4 7	3 4
Hurha,	9 1	7 8	6 15	4 4	5 12	3 13	4 3	2 12
Poorwa,	6 10	5 0	5 15	3 14	5 2	3 7	3 15	2 11
Morawun,	7 0	5 8	5 13	3 0	5 3	3 13	3 14	3 8
Ascha Pursundun,	8 0	6 4	6 8	5 5	5 15	4 11	4 5	2 4
Assewun Russolabad,	8 1	6 15	6 0	4 8	4 12	3 11	3 1	1 4
Julothur Ujgaen,	8 6	6 4	6 9	5 3	5 10	4 7	3 11	1 15
Sufleepoor,	6 8	4 7	5 12	4 5	4 8	3 1	3 3	2 8
Futtelpoor,	6 5	4 9	4 14	3 12	4 14	3 3	3 8	2 10
Bangurmow,	6 6	4 8	4 6	3 8	3 11	3 2	3 13	2 11
Average of District,	7 12	5 15	6 0	4 2	5 1	3 11	3 14	2 10

I would however remark, that these have been deduced by the method, to be explained in paras 273 and 274.

74. Intimately connected with the agriculture of the District, and one of the best tests of its prosperity, are the number of cattle found in it. Tested by this method, the District is highly prosperous, the number being estimated as follows :—

Cattle estimated number.

Working Cattle, 2,02,000.

Milch Kine, 1,19,000.

3,21,000.

this gives 2-8 per house all over the District.

Working cattle.

75. Though small in size, they appear to answer all the purposes required of them, and hitherto the people have had no inducement to improve them. The ploughs, and "purs," (waterbag) which they have to work, are small and light; and though they may be incapable of dragging a heavily laden cart any great distance, they easily convey manure to the out fields, and the grain to the nearest market; this is all their owners require, or expect of them, and therefore no attempt has been made by the people to improve the breed. Not long ago an effort was made by the introduction of two Hansi Bulls, to improve the breed, but the people declined to use them, on the plea that they were too large, and heavy, for their small cows; for a commencement, the introduction of a small breed would probably succeed better; the present standard must be raised considerably, before a cross with the larger, and finer kind of stock, can be effected.

Milch kine.

76. Milch kine are kept for dairy purposes. Ghee being largely made for exportation. That made at Bhowlee, Pergunnah Julothur Ujgain, is the most esteemed and sought after.

Sheep.

77. Sheep are not bred to any extent, though found all over the District. In Pergunnah Futtehpoor alone, are there flocks of any size; they are chiefly bred for the Cawnpore markets, whither they are taken to be fattened. The breed is small and inferior.

Goats.

78. Goats are only kept for domestic purposes, and are not found in any numbers, any where through the District.

Pasture lands.

79. True pasture lands, by which I mean land laid down and kept in grass, for support of cattle, there are none. In villages, in which waste abounds, the cattle, not actually at work, are turned out to pick up what they can during the day, receiving a feed of chopped straw on their return at night; where there is no waste, they are perfectly stall fed.

### POPULATION.—PART III.

Introductory remarks.

80. Before going into details, it will be as well to give an account of the means employed in taking the census, and the measure adopted to ensure accuracy.

CENSUS.  
Reasons given for belief in  
its correctness.

81. While the field survey was in progress, separate Amcens were told off, to survey the village site, and take the census; they had to furnish a khusrab, in which every house was entered, and record made of its inhabitants, and a map showing each compound, and house, on scale 1 chain=2 inches.

These returns were examined and tested by the Moonserims, and Suddur Moonserims; the Extra Assistant Settlement Officer, and Settlement Officer, attesting a fair percentage. I have every reason to believe in the correctness of this census. Mr. Clifford, on the totals of two Tehseels being made up, doubting the correctness of the return of Girls, had a large percentage of the villages re-attested, but without discovering any mistakes; and after his departure, on a doubt as to their accuracy, being

expressed by the late Settlement Commissioner, in consequence of a comparison with results of other Districts, I again tested the census returns, going over a number of villages myself; though some 3 years had passed since the returns had been originally made, every change, which had taken place was fully accounted for, and I could find nothing, which in any way, threw a doubt upon the record; I think therefore, I am justified in expressing my opinion of its correctness.

82. The total population of the district, including both towns and villages, amounts to 5,84,982 souls; this gives 439 per square mile, and 5.7 per house.

Total Population.

83. The District is essentially Hindoo, Mahomedans being comparatively few in number; of the former there are 5,35,656, to only 49,326 of the latter, or 91 per cent Hindoos, to but 9 per cent Mahomedans. Permanent residents of other creeds there are none.

Division into creeds.

84. The Mahomedans are chiefly descendants of the Musulmen conquerors, who at various times streamed into the province. As the main armies passed on, strong garrisons were left to protect their rear, and keep open communication with Delhi; fixing upon their head quarters, both officers and men, received small grants of land in the vicinity of their camp. Groves were planted, houses built, wives were taken from the women of the country, and gradually, as time went on, the camp became a city; the chiefs, acquired estates, by grant from the sovereign, purchase, or violence. Their sons entering the service of the Soubadars of Oudh, collected wealth, and gradually became amalgamated with the surrounding population. For the most part, however, they continued to reside in their camps, now become qusbahs. Those found living in out villages, are chiefly "new Mahomedans," who originally Hindoos, changed their creed, either to save their ancestral property from confiscation, or to acquire that of their neighbours. These men are for the most part, Mahomedans in name only.

Mahomedans.

85. The rest of the population is made up entirely of Hindoos, partly descendants of the Aborigines, but chiefly of those, who driven out by the Mahomedans, from the upper provinces, came across the Ganges, and settled in the first country they could conquer.

Hindoos.

86. Division according to age and sex is as follows:—

Division by age and sex.

Men,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,08,617
Women,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	<u>1,90,662</u>
							Total,	.. 3,99,279
Boys,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,11,270
Girls,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	<u>74,433</u>
							Total,	.. <u>1,85,703</u>
							Grand Total,	.. 5,84,982

It will be seen that males are to females as 1.1 to 1; adults to juveniles as 2.2 to 1; and boys to girls as 1.5 to 1.

The paucity of girls is remarkable, and can but be attributed to one cause, *viz* Infanticide. I have no doubt a census taken now, would show a better result, unremitting efforts having been made to put down this crime.

Division according to Occupations.

87. The population is chiefly engaged in agricultural pursuits, numbers being :— agricultural 3,24,947  
Non-agricultural 2,60,035

but as all the labourers employed by occupiers of land, are included in the second class, this return hardly shows the true state of the population.

Non-agricultural, class in minority.

88. The number of persons who depend solely on some trade, handicraft, or occupation, for their support, are small; so many who ply a trade, supplement their earnings, by cultivating small patches of land.

Division by caste.

89. Division of occupation, according to caste, is shown in the margin; a full detail of each, being given in Statement No. III, in the appendix.

	No. of castes.	Total No. of souls.	Percentage.
Traders and artizans, ...	36	1,04,106	18
Servants, ...	4	26,319	4½
Cultivators,	12	2,57,199	44½
Miscellaneous,	4	1,97,058	33
	68	6,84,962	100

From this it would appear that without taking the different families into calculation, there are 56 distinct castes in the district.

Artizans and traders, divided into two classes.

90. The total number of persons pursuing a trade, or handicraft, are not numerous; they may be divided into two classes, 1st, those who minister to the wants of an agricultural population, as black-smiths, carpenters, hucksters, &c.; and 2nd, those who deal whole sale in articles of commerce, or minister to the luxuries of the rich; certainly not above 10 per cent. can be placed in the latter class, against 90 per cent. of the former.

Village servants.

91. The 1st class are usually distributed through the villages, every large one, being as a rule independent of all outside aid, containing as it does, members of every class suited to the requirements of its inhabitants, with whom the villagers have dealt for generations. They neither require, nor look for any thing, which is beyond the comprehension, or skill, of their hereditary artizan, to manufacture.

Traders.

92. The 2nd class usually congregate in the Qusbahs, and large Bazars.

Ordinary Servant class.

93. These are found every where, but chiefly in the Qusbahs, no remarks regarding them are required.

Miscellaneous, and cultivators.

94. I join these together, as in practise they are intimately associated with each other; the miscellaneous class contains for the most part the land owners, while the cultivator class, contains those castes, who chiefly occupy the land as tenants, or till it, as paid labourers.

95. The land is principally held by members of six castes *viz* :— Landlords.

Rajpoots,	who hold 550 villages or 46 per cent.
Brahmins,	„ 177 „ „ 15 „
Mahomedans,	„ 160 „ „ 13 „
Kutrees,	„ 98 „ „ 8 „
Kaethis,	„ 67 „ „ 6 „
Faquers,	„ 44 „ „ 4 „

The remaining 98 villages are held by a number of miscellaneous castes, each owning a few villages, scattered, here and there, all over the district.

96. As a rule the land owners are in debt, many circumstances having contributed to this state of things. The majority have old debts of their ancestors contracting, to pay off ; expenses of litigation at this settlement have been great ; while the number of sharers, admitted to participate in the property, has very sensibly diminished the profits obtainable by each individual ; and last, though not least, careless and extravagant habits. In the Nawabie, ordinary money lenders were very chary about advancing loans, on security of landed property, and consequently, money was not easily obtained, further the system of demanding security, before allowing a man to engage for his village, contributed greatly, to keep down extravagance, the security, being always on the watch to see, that the village collections, were not misapplied ; whereas now, money lenders are only too glad to advance, any sum that may be required ; indeed I know men who have sent agents out, to prompt Zemindars, to borrow of them, and the security system, being done away with, every one doeth that which seems good in his own eyes, unchecked, and unwarned. With money cheap, and unwonted luxuries abundant, it is no wonder, that uneducated Zemindars, get into debt, and I should fear that, in the next few years, many estates will change hands.

Are in debt, reasons given,  
large transfers of landed property to be expected.

97. For the district no doubt this will be of advantage, as it will introduce, wealthy landowners, who can, and will for their own sakes, spend money in improving their estates, displacing a *pauper* proprietary, who without the means of purchasing labour, are, in too many instances, too proud, or too lazy, to work with their own hands.

98. The Chief cultivating castes, are Koormees, Kachees or Moolaos, Lodhs, Aheers, Chumars, Passeees. Cultivators.

Cultivators.

99. The first two, are beyond all comparison, the most frugal, hard working, and best instructed in science of agriculture ; they surpass all others, in the kind, and quality of the crops, they raise. Whether owners, or mere tenants at will, it matters not, their fields, are models of neatness, and productiveness, and wherever they are found in any numbers, there the villages have an appearance of prosperity, not observable where they are wanting.

Koormees and Kachees,  
their frugality and industry.

100. The other castes are much on a par, the individuality of each person, determining his prosperity, or the reverse.

Other classes.

## Habitations. Towns.

101. From population being to so large an extent agricultural, towns of any size are not to be expected, there are however several Qusbahs, with a population varying from 5000, to 7500 inhabitants, as noted in the margin ; with exception of Bangurmow, Morawun, and perhaps Poorwa, for in these

Oonao,	5376, Souls.
Suffepoor,	6630, "
Bangurmow,	7266, "
Asseewun,	4923, "
Poorwa,	6383,
Morawun,	7460, "
Hurha,	5490, "

alone is there anything like trade, these Qusbahs, are rapidly falling to decay ; their prosperity, was intimately connected with the native government, their inhabitants, for the most part, in the civil or military service of the king, made a comfortable livelihood, and the Government establishments brought traffic, and wealth into them ; now these establishments, have been removed, and the residents, having lost their service, and having for the most part no property to fall back upon, are sunk in the deepest poverty, and wretchedness ; with them it is truly the condition of the unjust steward over again. "They cannot dig, and are ashamed to beg." All changes of government necessarily bring hardship, on the discarded officials, but it is sad, to see so much misery, and one cannot help feeling compassion, for men, who have suffered, such reverses of fortune, through the fault, rather of the system, under which they were born, and bred, than they own. Probably the next generation, adapting themselves to circumstances, will improve their condition, but there is no hope for the present, and these towns must sink into their proper position of big villages.

## Villages, size as regards population, and area.

102. As a rule the villages are large, both as regards population, and area ; 25 per cent contain above 500 inhabitants ; and the average area amounts to 717 square acres, against 450 in eastern Oudh.

## Reasons for extensive area offered.

103. I attribute the largeness of the villages, to the fact of their having been owned, by small communities, who were compelled in self defence, to collect themselves, and their dependants, into one homestead for mutual protection. I have no doubt, partitions will now soon take place ; sure of protection, hamlets will be founded near the owners fields, and these in time, will be divided off from the parent villages as the necessity for mutual help ceases.

## Dwelling houses.

104. For the most, part the dwellings are of mud, with mud roofs. In the principal Qusbahs, a few brick houses may be met with, but as a rule, mud is the material employed ; the number of houses of either description are as follows :—

Masonry, 1,416.

Mud, 1,11,892.

## Their appearance.

105. When neglected these mud houses look most wretched, but when carefully plastered, as are the majority of the better class, they present a neat, and clean, appearance.

On first coming into Oudh, the sight of these mud villages, suggests the idea of great poverty, but I believe, this to be incorrect ; the fact is, in the Nawabie, the mere appearance of prosperity, at once attracted notice, and the people in order to save themselves from spolia-

tion, allowed their habitations, to fall into disrepair, and wore no clothes to speak of; as a proof of this, I may mention, that when we first commenced announcing the jummus, the old Zemindars invariably dressed themselves in rags, in order to present a poverty stricken appearance, and if possible, excite compassion.

106. The only fairs in the District, are those connected with religious ceremonics, the chief are.— Fairs.

1st At Puriar, held on the banks of the Ganges, on the last day of Katuk ( November ). Formerly most of the Hindoo nobles attended, spending large sums of moncy, but since annexation, they have ceased to do so, and the attendance, has very greatly fallen off, still, it is estimated, that 60 or 70,000 people attend ; cloth of all kinds, is the chief article of commerce, brought for sale.

2nd. At Puttee Osman, in mouth of Quor, ( October. )

3rd. „ Uchulgungo do. do. do.

4th. „ Poorwa in month of Pagun ( February. )

5th. „ Kooschree and Puchaon in Cheyt ( March. )

These fairs are purely religious. No traffic is carried on during their continuance, and they are only visited by the people of the neighbourhood.

107. Besides the open markets, at the different Bazars, and Gunges in the District ; there are numerous smaller ones, held once, or twice a week, at all the chief villages, in each Pergunnah, for the convenience, of the neighbouring villagers, who there dispose of their surplus produce, and supply themselves, with their few necessaries. The only one, however worthy of note, is that, held for cattle, at the large village of Thanah, about 8 miles from Oonao Khass, it is the chief cattle market in the district, and the only one, to which cattle, are taken from any distance. Markets.

108. The commerce of the district is small, and chiefly carried on by traders, resident at Morawun, Poorwa, Moradabad, Bangurmow, and some of the small Gunges scattered through the district. Commerce.

109. The principal Exports are, Grain of all kinds, Goor, Ghée, and Tobacco, a little Indigo, and Saltpetre, the latter, is almost entirely shipped to Calcutta. The other articles are, for the most part, sent across the Ganges, either to Cawnpore, Bilhour, or Futtéhgurh. Exports.

110. The chief Imports, are European cloth, Salt, Iron, Cotton, Spices, and similar necessaries, required for the consumption of a rural population. I do not attempt to estimate the amount of these imports and export as there is no data available, from which reliable figures, could be obtained, and statistics, founded on insufficient data, are worse than usless for they only lead us wrong. Imports.

111. The great banking house, used formerly to be, that of Chun-dun Lall, at Mowrawun, whose family rose to wealth, and influence, Wholesale traders, and bankers.

through money lending, latterly however, they have greatly, withdrawn from trade, living chiefly on their estates, and only lending among their neighbours. Their place, however, has been supplied by several Cawnpore houses, who have established agents at the Sudder Station of Oonao.

Manufactures, Indigo and Salt.

112. There are no manufactures to speak of, formerly there were large Indigo and Salt Works, at different places in the district, but since annexation both have been closed. Saltpetre is still made for export, its manufacture, being chiefly, in the hands of the Lucknow house, of Shah Mukhun Lall.

Country cloth, and other manufactures.

113. All the country cloth, agricultural implements, &c., made in the district, are consumed by the people of the neighbourhood, in which they are manufactured,

Temples, and places of veneration.

114. There are in the district, no shrines of note, or known places of pilgrimage. In almost every Pergunnah, there are temples, with some local interest attached, but none which require special remark, unless perhaps the temples at Puriar, which situated on the Ganges, opposite Bhitoor, have borrowed some of its supposed sanctity.

Education under the Native rule.

115. During the Nawabie, no effort at general education, was thought of; in each Qusbah, some Moulvie usually started a small school, for the benefit of the children, of the well to do residents, who wished to fit them, for entering the King's service. Reading, writing, a little arithmetic, with recitation from the Koran, formed the usual scholastic course. And in the villages, the putwaree would teach Hindee, to the sons of the Zemindars, or other respectable inhabitants; but instruction was confined to reading, and writing, and if a Zemindar, with great pain, and difficulty, could spell out a Hindee letter, and sign his name, he was considered rather a marvel.

System lately introduced.

116. For some time past, however, systematic efforts, under the Director of Public Instruction, have been made to establish schools, of all kinds, and impart to the rising generation, the blessings of education.

Description of schools.

117. There have now been 3 kinds of schools established.

I. The village schools, where the rudiments are alone taught.

II. The Telicel schools, where the course is somewhat enlarged, and boys are prepared for entrance into the zillah school.

III. The Zillah school, where the higher branches of education are taught, and lads prepared for entrance into the Calcutta University; considering that these schools are an innovation, and quite in their infancy, the attendance has been very good, affording much encouragement for the future.

Attendance of children.

118. I add a short Statement, shewing the average daily attendance of scholars, and cost of each kind of school.

<i>No. of Schools.</i>	<i>Average daily attendance.</i>	<i>Total cost per annum.</i>
1st Class 61	1,593	Rupees 5,344
2nd „ 3	249	„ 2,808
3rd „ 1	90	„ 3,532
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
<i>Total,</i> 65	1,932	Rupees 11,684

119. The funds for support of these schools, is obtained from various sources as follows :—

Funds from which the school are supported.

Imperial Funds, ...	...	...	...	Rupees, 5,300
District cess „	...	...	„	9,705
Local subscription Fees, &c.,	...	...	„	1,487
				<hr/>
				Rupees, 16,492

Thus fully 2-3rds of the total cost, is raised in the District itself; in additions to the schools above mentioned, last year, an anglo-veracular school was established, on the grant-in-did principle, at Bangurmow, we may therefore hope that now education is fairly launched it will run a prosperous course, and prove a blessing to the people of the District.

120. Among the ccesses determined on at this Settlement, was one calculated at 4 annas per cent on the Government jumma, for the improvement of the District postal arrangements; nothing could have been much worse, than the system hitherto prevailing, letters were delivered by the imperial post, at the Sudder Station of the District, where they were sorted, by the Dak Mohurrir, and despatched to each Thannah, the Thannah Mohurrir sending them on as an opportunity occurred, collecting the postage as he could. The chances against the delivery of a letter were great, the postal work was all extra, no remuneration of any sort being given for it, so no one troubled themselves about it, or had the slightest interest, either in the rapid, or safe delivery of the letters. To remedy this state of affairs, and to bring the post office, not only as a means of delivery, but also, as a receiving house, to the doors of the rural population, was a point much to be desired.

Postal arrangements. Principles on which founded. \*

121. To effect this, main post offices presided over by paid post masters, have been established at the Tchsel, and principal Thannah Stations; the villages in each Pergunnah being formed into convenient circles, where possible, it has been arranged that these circles should be managed, direct from the main post office, but if one happened, to prove inconveniently distant, a second post office, has been established in it, subordinate to the main post office, but under charge of a separate post master, who is generally the Putwaree of the village, in which it is situated, and who receives a special allowance for performing the duties.

Arrangements of circles, appointment of Post masters.

122. To each circle, a delivery peon is attached, his duty being, not merely to deliver all letters, addressed to persons residing in his circle, but to collect for transmission by post, such letters as the residents in the villages, through which he passes, may entrust to him. In addition

Delivery Peons.

to this, the peons attached to the subordinate post offices, have to attend twice a week, at the main post office, to deliver and receive, the outgoing and incoming, letter bags.

Communication between rural and Sudder Post Offices how maintained.

123. Between the main post offices, and the Sudder, communication is kept up, through the Dak runners, who had been previously appointed, to keep up communication with the Thannals.

The Sudder Post Mohurrir, makes up the letters received from the imperial post office, into separate packets for each main post office, dispatching them daily; the letters for the minor post offices, being despatched from the main offices, to which they are subordinate.

Remuneration of Post Masters.

124. The Post Masters receive regular monthly salaries of from rupees 6 to 7 each, to which they can add, by commission on sale of postage stamps &c.

of Delivery Peons.

125. The delivery peons receive a fixed monthly allowance of rupees 3, receiving, from the addressee, one piee for each letter delivered.

This usually gives between 12 annas, and a rupee per month extra.

This extra charge may be objected to by some officers, but without some thing of the kind, it is impossible to ensure delivery, and the efficiency of the postal arrangements would be impaired by its abolition, as the number of Post offices would have to be reduced, a sensible addition being thereby made to the number of villages in each circle; the demand being fixed, and known, cannot lead to extortion, whereas without it, a demand for "Bukshish" would be certainly made by the peon; so that, taking everything into consideration, I think it is safer to authorize a small charge, which ensures efficiency, than by doing away with it, open the door to the peon making unauthorised demands.

Too soon to decide upon working of system.

126. It is somewhat soon to decide positively, but the system, the principles of which were laid down by Mr. C. Currie, late Settlement Commissioner, appears hitherto, to have worked most successfully.

Manners and Customs. General remarks.

127. Though the manners and customs of the people of this district, do not differ materially from those of a similar class elsewhere, I think it will be interesting, to note those, which have come prominently before us, either judicially, or otherwise, in the course of the Settlement.

Mahomedans are as a rule, clever but un-principled.

128. The Mahomedans, as might have been expected from dwellers in towns, are as a rule brighter, and more intelligent, than Hindoos; but at the same time, are more deceitful, and intriguing. No doubt, there are bright exceptions, and a good Mahomedan, is perhaps a more useful agent, than a Hindoo, but they are rarely to be met with, and my contact with them, during the settlement, has not improved my opinions of the race generally.

Have departed from written law.

129. In many of their customs, they have gradually become Hindooised, and leaving off the strict practise of their written law, have adopted customs, suited to their state, and the times in which they lived.

130. The chief point to which our attention has been directed, has been Inheritance, and all matters connected with it, as marriage, division of property &c.

Chief points noticed.

131. All marriages take place at an early age, the lad being, generally between 12 and 15 years old, and the girl a little younger ; occasionally the children, are first betrothed, and the marriage consummated sometime afterwards ; but for the most part, the marriage is effected at once, and is at all times, celebrated with much merriment and festivity.

Marriage.

132. Inter-marriages are frequent, connection between first cousins, being the rule, rather than the exception ; and had it not been for a change in their rules of inheritance, the determination of shares, in the coparcenary villages, would have been almost an impossibility.

Intermarriage among near relations.

133. As a rule, a man keeps to one wife at a time, and it is quite the exception to find a man with two, or more. But intercourse with slave girls, is common and permitted.

General number of wives.

134. The custom, as to inheritance, has superseded the written law, and though of course, an exception may be found, here and there, to the customs detailed below, the great majority, are guided by them ; but even where there is a difference, the complicated division of the koran law, has been entirely set aside.

Inheritance. Division of property.

135. Where there are unequal families, by two, or more wives, the whole property is usually divided according to wives (mahrian bhant) and not according to the number of the children ; as for instance, if a man had three wives, one of whom had two children, another one, and the third six, the property would be divided into three equal portions, according to the number of the families, and then each portion would be subdivided among the children in each family.

Where there are two or more wives ; general rule.

136. Where there are sons, and daughters, the landed property goes to the sons, the daughters receiving nothing, and the widows only maintenance. In houses, groves, and moveable property, the daughters and widows receive a share.

Where there are both sons, daughters, and widows.

137. Where there are no sons, but daughters and a widow, if the father, before his death, gives the share, the daughter can inherit, otherwise it would descend to the widow, or a nephew ; but if there is no widow, or any near male relative, the daughters would inherit, in preference to a distant collateral of the male line.

Where no sons, but daughters and widow.

138. Where there are no children, a widow inherits in preference to a male collateral, but should the zemindaree be undivided, the male cosharer inherits, the widow only receiving support.

Where no children, only widow.

139. Where there are neither children, nor widow, the nearest male collaterals, inherit equally.

Where neither children, nor widow.

140. Illegitimate sons, are entitled to maintenance only, but if born, and brought up in the house, the father can devise them a share ; and even when he does not do so, if the people are left to themselves, as often as not, a share is given to them.

Illegitimate children.

New Mahomedans, their origin.

141. Among the avowedly new Mahomedans, who turned from Hindooism, but a few generations ago, to save, either their lives, or estates, (among whom may be noted the Zemindars of Rainapoor, Umramow, Scora, of Pergunnah Julothur, and of Rikka in Pergunnah Poorwa.) Hindoo Customs are carried on to even a greater extent ; daughters are rigorously excluded from all participation in their fathers property, sons inherit, according to the custom of the Hindoo clan from whence they sprang ; and in some instances, as in the case of the Zemindars of Mukdoodpoor, the practice of the rite of circumcision, alone distinguishes them from the surrounding heathen population, they seldom, or never, repeat prayers, they wear Hindoo clothing, and call themselves by Hindoo names ; in fact, they are at heart Hindoos, and as far as practicable, keep up their old manners, and traditions.

Hindoos  
General custom.

142. The Hindoos though paying more attention to their law, as expounded by the pundits, still allow custom, to over ride it, in a great measure.

General character.

143. With the exception of the Brahmins, and Kaeths, who are astute, and clever, and usually, as unprincipled as they well can be ; the Hindoos are simple, and not overbright, and when I first went to the district, I should have said, unusually truthful, and trustworthy.

Hindoos  
Have fallen off in truth-  
fulness.

144. When I joined the Settlement Department, an old zemindar, would seldom tell a direct lie, he might say he did not know, but he would never deliberately state, that black was white ; but before I left the district, I regret to say, this had greatly altered for the worse, and men who but a few years before, would have scorned to lie before their "Punch" or a "Hakim," came into Court, with a lie in their mouths, as readily as the veriest bazar witness. I do not attempt to give the reason for this, I merely state the fact, and record my belief, that in a few years the people of Oonao, will far surpass in fraud, their brethren across the Ganges, in our old provinces.

Marriage.

145. As a rule except in the case of the Rajpoots, Hindoos contract marriage only with members of their own tribe, Brahmins with Brahmins, Kaeth with Kaeth, Aheer with Aheer, and so on ; but among the Rajpoots this is different, no daughter can be given away in marriage, to a man of an equal, or inferior caste, it must always be with a superior.

Betrothals.  
Age at which they take  
place. Condemn Girls to cel-  
ibacy, should husband die.

146. Among all Hindoos, betrothals take place at an early age, when the lad is between 5 and 6, and the girl 3, and 4 ; the consummation, viz., when the girl goes home to her husbands house, taking place, when she is some years older, and has reached the age of puberty.

The betrothals usually take place in the months of Mah and Pagun, (December and January,) Bysack and Jeyth (May and June,) ; and the marriages (Gohna) in Katik and Ughun (October and November.) But though the latter, is in our sense, the real marriage, the former, is sufficient to condemn the girl to celibacy, should the betrothed husband die.

Re-marriage of betrothed  
girls advocated privately, by  
the more intelligent.

147. The more intelligent, and educated, of the Hindoos, while admitting the misery, and disgrace, which usually attends this custom,

give no hope, of its being broken through; dread of excommunication from family, and friends, being quite sufficient, to stifle, any half formed wish, to break it through and yet every now, and again, we come upon customs, quite as opposed to their creed, as this, introduced into the village by some powerful, and respected, member of the family, which was accepted at the time, and has been acted upon ever since; this makes one think, that if it were possible, to get some such person, to start the remarriage of betrothed girls, a great many would follow the example, and one step would be made towards the remarriage of regular widows.

148. All classes, conduct their marriages, with much festivity, great expence being incurred. The Rajpoots especially, take the lead in this, their inordinate pride, inducing them to spend, in order to keep up, as they think, the credit of their family, far more than they can possibly afford. The real fact is, their great ambition is to ally themselves, with the great Rajpoot clans, of Etawah, Mynpooree, and the Kuchwae Ghar trans Jumna, and Chumbul; but as these clans look down, upon the Oudh Rajpoots, as 2-3rd illegitimate, they are made to pay for the honor of the alliance with the purer stock; having therefore to pay so much for the marriage of their girls, they are compelled to demand large sums from the inferior clans, from whom they take wives for their sons; and hence, among all classes of Rajpoots, the marriage of their daughters is a never failing source of debt, and difficulty.

Marriage ceremonies, how conducted.

149. Among a fierce cruel race therefore, it is hardly to be wondered at, that in lawless times, when life was held so cheap, the horrible crime of Infanticide, should have prevailed to so large an extent, among the higher clans in this District. The Dikhets and Chohans, were particularly distinguished for this infamous practise. No doubt of late years it has diminished, and is diminishing daily, but I abstain from giving figures, as our census, having been taken, when order, had been but, comparatively speaking recently restored, and no combined efforts, had been made towards its suppression, they would not give a fair result, or shew the real state of the case in 1867. I can but record my opinion, founded on the united testimony of all classes, and the fact that daughters are now seen in families, in which, for generations they were never seen before, that the crime is diminishing very greatly. But at the same time, I do not believe, we shall put it down entirely, until the mass of the people have made great strides in civilization, and a public opinion is formed against it. In Oonao, it is a misfortune in this respect, that the district, is almost entirely held by Rajpoot coparcenary communities. Thus the opinion of the great mass of the land owners, is decidedly in its favour, and is not pledged, as in the case of the Talooqdars, against it; and as a Rajpoot zemindar, looks down with contempt, on all but Brahmins, there is no adverse opinion against it. As for the Brahmins, I look upon them, as worse than the Rajpoots, for it is only with their consent, and connivance that the crime remains, a horrible fact. If the village priest, would but refuse to purify the house, an end would be put to the whole thing, for a man is an out caste from family and tribe, until his priest cleanses the family, by partaking

Infanticide.

of some food, cooked at a "choola" (cooking place) erected over the little grave.

The parent has a strong, though fearfully insufficient incentive to the crime, the priest has absolutely none, and I would punish the priest, as a "particeps criminis" unless he proved, he had not purified the house, and that could be known at once, by the parents being in, or out, of caste.

Improbability of its being entirely suppressed.

150. There can be also no doubt, that a diminution of marriage expenses, would tend to diminish the crime, by rendering it unnecessary; but so long, as the advent of daughters, certainly entails on the Rajpoot, debt, and possibly ruin, as in an instance, I could quote at this moment, so long as the public opinion of their fellows, is rather for, than against, and their family priests, tacitly consents to it, so long will this crime continue; fear of the consequences, may partially suppress it, but fear has never yet put an end to any crime, and will not I believe, be more successful in this instance.

Concubinage.  
And inheritance by illegitimate children.

151. Among all classes, concubinage is common, and especially among the Rajpoots, who prefer this connection, to a regular marriage; the consequence is, that a great proportion of the Rajpoots are really illegitimate, but it is hardly looked upon as a reproach, and hitherto, as often as not, the children were allowed to inherit. It is this however, which has caused the Oudh Rajpoots, to bear so bad a name, among the Trans Ganges clans.

Inheritance.  
School of law prevalent in District, but overridden by custom.

152. For the most part in this district, the Benares School of Law, has been used, as the foundation, on which to build the rules of practise now in force. But custom has so completely over-ridden this written law, as almost to obliterate it; and in deciding cases, I should not be inclined to follow its precepts, except in matters, on which customs is silent, or has not declared itself clearly.

In custom much diversity of practise prevails, instances given

153. As regards custom however, there is the difficulty, that it permits such diversity of practise, not only in regard to property of different kinds, but even families of the same tribe vary greatly in their rules of inheritance; as an illustration of this, I would mention the Dikhets of Julothur, in five of their Turrufs, the sons inherit equally, in the sixth, the eldest son gets a half share more than his brothers. Again among some of the Baises, and Kacths, the same practise prevails of giving the elder brother a larger share. While among the Baises of Bisara, Sundana and Indurooa, only four sons inherit at all, mere support, being given to those beyond that number. Whereas in all other families of the same tribe, division is made equally, no matter what number there may be.

Instances continued.

154. In some tribes again, it is customary, where there are 2, or more wives, to divide, first according to numbers of wives, the sons then dividing their mothers portion,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $\frac{1}{3}$  or  $\frac{1}{4}$ , as the case may be, among themselves equally; while others, set wives aside, and share the inheritance directly among the sons. While among the low caste tribes, no distinction, between legitimate, or illegitimate sons, is ever thought of.

155. The rule of inheritance, appears to vary according to the nature of the property, to be inherited. This may be divided into two main classes, 1st Landed property, 2nd Chattels, real and personal. These, again, may be sub-divided into, ancestral undivided, ancestral divided, and acquired, I propose therefore to take each class separately.

Rule of inheritance alters  
with description of property  
to be divided.

156. The rule excluding the female line altogether, is strict. A <sup>Landed property, ancestral and undivided; Class I.</sup> collateral male, will inherit, not merely, before the direct female line, but even before the widow, who is only entitled to support; sisters and daughters, are absolutely excluded, though, if the latter were not married, the brotherhood would be bound to see them properly disposed of.

157. If the owner dies intestate, a collateral male to the seventh, or eighth generation, or even further, if the property consists of a share, in the village, would inherit before sisters or daughters or their sons, and as far as a daughter of the direct female line is concerned, I do not believe she would be allowed to inherit at all. Over this property, however, the owner is usually allowed the power of disposal; and if during his life time, he declares his wishes to the brotherhood, no opposition is raised, and his wishes are strictly carried out, which they would not be regarding property in class I.

Landed property, ancestral but divided. Class II.

158. The owner may dispose of this kind of property, without reference to any one, but should the owner die intestate, a collateral male, near enough to perform the Pindadan ceremonies, would inherit before the female line.

Landed property acquired,  
Class III.

The Pundits allow this right to the seventh generation, but custom has limited it to the third, after which, no one would attempt to perform them. Where such collaterals are wanting, a daughter, or her son, would inherit before the male branch. But a distant collateral, would inherit, in preference either to a sister, or her son, or a daughter's daughter.

159. The custom of inheritance in this class of property, appears much the same as for class I, as a rule the collateral male inheriting to the entire exclusion of females, and their issue.

Chattels, real and personal,  
al. ancestral, and undivided  
Class IV.

160. If the owner died intestate, a collateral to the third generation would inherit before females, or their line. But failing such collateral, a sister, or daughter, or their sons, would inherit rather than a more distant male. While on the other hand a more distant collateral in the male line, would inherit before a daughter of the direct female line.

Chattels, real and personal,  
ancestral, but divided, Class V.

Possibly isolated instances could be found, of a daughter's daughter being allowed to inherit such property, without any opposition from the male branch, as there is a strong feeling among many, in favour of the direct female line, inheriting property of this description, but still the instances will be found very few in number.

161. The rule laid ~~down~~ for inheriting class V, is applicable to this also, but with still greater latitude to the female line inheriting.

Chattels, real and personal  
acquired, Class VI.

162. It may therefore be laid down as a broad rule, that the female line is restricted, as much as possible, from inheriting landed property, (as-

The broad rule.

similating somewhat in this particular to the principles of English law) and also chattels, real and personal, ancestral and undivided. While on the other hand, the inheritance of all other kinds of property by the females of the direct male line, and the males of the direct female line, is encouraged.

Pre-emption; generally admitted.

163. Under the Mahomedan rulers, this right was always admitted when claimed. In coparcenary villages, it was usual to offer the share, about to be transferred, to any member of the brotherhood, who could pay the sum demanded ; and it was usually raised somehow or other, unless indeed, the village was much in arrears, and all were in the same state of impecuniosity.

Only extended to immediate family.

164. The right however, only extended to the immediate brotherhood, and I have met with but one instance to the contrary, viz. in Per-gunnah Julothur, where the right, was claimed by the clan generally, and though it was Chundun Lall of Mowrawun, who had his hand on the village, the claim of the Dikhets, was allowed, and they raised among them the sum demanded. How far their claim would have been allowed, had they been weaker, may be questioned, but having both right, and might, on their side, it was admitted as soon as advanced.

Criminal class.  
Rajpoots given to Dacoity,  
reasons given.

165. In former, and even in comparatively recent times, this District bore an unenviable notoriety, in the matter of crime. In no part of Oudh, was life and property, more insecure. Thuggee and Dacoity, were rife, so that, no one could stir beyond the boundaries, of his own village, without a guard of retainers, or relations. The Rajpoots were especially given to Dacoity ; if hard pressed by Chukladars, or their village was taken away, without adequate means, being provided for their maintenance, they at once took to the road, as the simplest, and easiest, means of support. Their own village, was particularly the object of their unpleasant attentions, in order to prevent outsiders taking possession of it. In this they had the sympathy of all their friends, and neighbours ; and in a quarrel, which according to their ideas was a just one, the ousted Zemindar, could generally count upon any amount of active assistance, and protection. The consequence was, that seldom a day passed, without some village, or other being harried, and burnt, either by the Zemindars, to force a farmer to give it up, or else by the Government Officials, to bring a refractory Zemindar to obedience. In cases of this kind it was "vae victis" mercy being seldom shewn.

District formerly had bad reputation.

166. Thus the District, ever had an evil reputation, but the Zemindars in the long run maintained their own, and if we look at the matter dispassionately, we cannot but feel, that they had a great deal of right, on their side, and that they employed the only means of redress at their disposal. To appeal to Lucknow, unless backed by powerful friends, and plenty of means, was a mere waste of time, and money.

Crime put a stop to, by annexation of country.

167. Annexation put a stop to a great deal of the more violent crimes, but gang robberies for some time remained frequent, and of constant occurrence; these have now to a great extent died out, and the

Passees are the only class, who, habitually, keep up crime as a trade ; they are clever, and dexterous thieves.

168. These Passees were, and still are, for the most part employed as village police ; and most efficient watchmen they prove, when induced to act, either by fear, or good treatment. At present, however, neither inducement is presented to them. Our Government does not allow their being punished, as they were in the Nawabie, when proved negligent, but neither, I venture to think, has it taken adequate precautions, to see that they are paid, sufficiently and regularly; their remuneration being left entirely to the land owners, they in reality receive, little or nothing, from the majority; if the wage is given in land, a portion in the outer Har, away from the homestead, is given to the Chowkeedar, and if in money, it is paid so irregularly, that the unfortunate recipient, seldom receives above half, and if he complains, is usually dismissed by his employer, on some trumped up accusation. The consequence of this is, that as a body, they are discontented, and until regularly paid, will remain inefficient, and the great promoters of crime. It might be said, that they are no worse off than in the Nawabie, and to a certain extent, this may be true, as far as remuneration is concerned, but it is not so, as regards fear of punishment, if undiscovered thefts took place in an estate, the land owner did not content himself with merely recovering the value of the property, from the Chowkeedar, or dismissing him, harsher measures, not to be tolerated now for a moment, were adopted, and consequently the fear of cruel punishment overcame to a great extent, the discontent, engendered by irregular remuneration. It is impossible to continue Nawabie customs, under our rule ; and I do not hesitate to assert, that there can be no successful suppression of crime, so long as the village police are left as at present. I would suggest that Settlement Officers should mark off certain fields, as the Chowkeedars Jagheer, and as Government expects more service from them now, than in former days, these fields should be exempt from assessment. The loss would be small, while the gain, in having the rural police, partially paid servants of Government, would be great,

169. It appears there are 1751 Chowkeedars, to 1194 villages  $\times$  1798 Hamlets = 2973, Homesteads ; containing 1,13,308 Houses, and 5,84,982 souls. Thus giving on the average to each Chowkeedar to look after.

Village police, effective  
when contented; are not so  
at present, reason given.

1.7	...	Homesteads.
64.5	...	Houses.
331	...	Souls.

Number of village Police,  
with estimated area they  
have to guard.

170. For this the Chowkeedar receives nominally on the average, Rs. 21-14, per annum. This if paid with regularity, together with the additional remuneration, the Chowkeedar receives, from the cultivators, for looking after the crops, and cut corn in the threshing floors, should be about sufficient ; but in many villages, the land owners have commenced appointing separate men, for the village work, leaving the Chowkeedars, to his ordinary police duties. No doubt, this would be a good arrangement, if the Chowkeedars were paid otherwise, sufficiently and

Nominal Remuneration.

regularly ; but at present, there can be no doubt, this large body, are as a rule discontented, and the fomenters rather than repressors of crime.

Regular Police.

171. In addition to the village police, there is a large force of the regular police, under a District Superintendent as follows :—

District Superintendent	...	1
Assistant ditto,	...	0
Inspectors,	...	3
Dy. Inspectors and chief Constables,	...	15
Constables,	...	439

I have shown on the District Map the position of each Police Post.

## CHAPTER II.

### HISTORICAL.

Scope of Chapter.

172. In this Chapter, I propose to give a short account of the principal tribes and families found in the District, and for much of the information contained in it, I am indebted to my friend Mr. C. A. Elliott's most interesting work on Oonao, his re-searches having been so complete, as to leave me little, or nothing to add.

Aborigines, speculation regarding them.

173. Of the races, inhabiting the country, previous to the main Rajpoot colonization, but little is really known ; the traditions, extent among their conquerors, being the sole guide, we have ; according to these traditions, Mowrawun, Poorwa, and the Northern part of Hurha, may be assigned to the Bhurs, and the rest of the District, to the low caste tribes, of Lodhis, Aheers, Thuteras, Looneahs, Dhobees, &c.

Their condition.

174. They appear to have been a pastoral people, herding their cattle in the forests, which then covered the country, and raising a scanty crop of grain, in the cleared patches of land, about their villages. Though having recognised chiefs, residing in mud Forts, whose sites are in many places still pointed out, there appears to have been no unity among them, otherwise they would hardly have been over run so easily.

Parallel with Bheel Country.

175. I should imagine the Bheel country in Rajpootana, presented a very fair picture of this District, in the age of which we are now treating.

Appear to have been exterminated by the conquerors.

176. As a rule a war of extermination, appears to have been carried on, and in one village only, Kantha, Pergunnah Asoha Pursundun, is there any trace of these people. There, however, an old Lodh was pointed out as the last representative of the ancient landowners.

Trace thereof Rajpoot colonization previous to authentic History.

177. The first historical event of importance, is the colonization of the District, by the Rajpoots. Previous to the dawn of authentic history, we find a trace of Rajpoot dominion. The Goutums of Argal, holding in the East, the Bisains about Oonao in the South, and the Chundeles of Sheorajpore in the West. But the Bisain, alone appears to have had actual colonies, for they alone, left a distinct trace of the estate they

held. The others, would appear to have merely exercised a nominal authority over the aborigines: For, we find, the Argal Rajah, gave numerous villages to his son-in-law Abehchund, which he could not have done, had they been in the occupation of his clan; and among the colonizers of the Western Pergunnahs, there is no tradition, of the Chundelcs, having opposed their occupation of the country. It is true that in Akbar's time there was a large colony of this tribe in Pergunnah Assewun, but they have all disappeared, and from their situation, and the absence of all tradition respecting them, I believe they arrived later with the Chowhans and Dikhets.

178. The real colonizers may be put into two classes. The 1st are those, who after their defeat, by the Mahomedans under the Ghoris in Upper India, fled across the Ganges, into the then, almost unknown country of Ajoodheea, rather than remain servants, in their old homes, where they had hitherto ruled as masters.

Colonizers divided into two bodies.

The 2nd class are those, who as time went on, entered the service of the Delhi Emperor, and acquired tracts of country, either by direct grant from the ruler, or by the sword.

179. Of the 1st class, the Chowhans, Dikhets, Raikwars, Junwars, and Gowtums, are the chief, and their advent may be set down between 1200 and 1450 A. D.

1st Class of Colonizers, their advent.

180. Of the 2nd class, the principal are the Seyngurhs, Gehlotes, Gours, and Purihars, their colonization date from 1415 to 1700 A. D.

2nd Class of colonizers, and probable date of settlement.

A glance at the map will show how completely the warlike Rajpoot overran the District, and how tenaciously he held to the lands he then acquired.

181. With these preliminary remarks, I will now give a short account of the principal clans.

Account of the several Clans.

182. Shortly after the taking of Canouj, the Junwars under their leaders Sooruj, and Dassoo, migrating from Bullubgurh, near Delhi, settled in a tract of Country lying partly in Hurdui, and partly in Pergunnah Bangurmow; Sooraj, however, and his followers went on further and crossing the Gogra founded the Ekonah Raj, of which the Maharaja Bulrampoor, is now the head.

Junwars their arrival, under Sooruj, and Dassoo.

183. Dassoo remained and founded 24 villages; his successors, divided into four Turrufs, each taking six villages, and these their descendants for the most part retain. They were ever a blood thirsty race, and are the only clan, I have met with, where the cadets, or possible sharers in, and rivals to, the management of the estate, were systematically murdered, or driven away.

Dassoo settles down.

184. From them, are descended the Junwars of Pergunnah Futtah-pore Chowrassee, who settled in the Pergunnah about 200, or 250 years ago, driving out the then inhabitants, which some traditions, assert were Thuteras, and others Mahomedan Guddees.

Conquest of Pergunnah Futtahpoor.

Clan divides into Turrufs.

185. They divided into three Turrufs, viz, the Seraic, Tuklitya and Murkaha ; but the eldest, soon asserted its superiority, and finally subjugated the other two.

Rise of Sawal Singh.

186. Early in this century, Sawal Singh, the chief of Turruf Seraic, was in high favour, with the Lucknow Court ; he was made at various times Chukladar of his Pergunnah, and gradually acquired at the expense of his neighbours, a large estate. After his death, his son Jusa Singh, succeeding both to his estate and influence, diligently followed in his footsteps.

His son Jusa Singh follows in his footsteps.

187. Cruel and unscrupulous, Jusa Singh, early became one of the most notorious men in the district ; while ever ready to fight, he contrived to keep on good terms, both with the high officials in Lucknow, and the Local Officers of Government, and consequently was allowed to do very much as he pleased. Dividing the Pergunnah between himself, and his cousin Bhopal Singh, he set to work to stamp out, every vestige of a former right. The villagers whom he turned out received the choice, of service, or death, if he caught them. The majority fled, and not until annexation did they venture to return to their homes.

The fall and extinction of the family.

188. The end of his whole family however has been an evil one ; on the breaking out of the disturbances, he was the first to turn against us, he seized and sent into the Nana, at Cawnpore, the Futteygurh fugitives, and his followers were prominent, in opposing General Havelock's forces : at length, he was wounded in the hand at Oonao, and of this wound he died on the fourth day. One of his sons was hanged, the other is still a fugitive ; and his cousin Bhopal Singh, with his whole family, died in 1861 of cholera. The whole of their estates were confiscated, and the villages either restored to their original owners, or given in reward for good service. The family has thus, disappeared, and their ill gotten wealth has been scattered to the winds.

Other small colonies.

189. There are, one or two other colonies, of this clan, in the District, who trace their descent from Gondah ; but none are worthy of note.

In the whole District the clan hold in Zemindaree right 73 villages.

Goutums.

190. The Goutums formerly held 15 villages in Pergunnahs Bangurmow, and Suffecpore ; they claim to be descended, from the Argal Rajah, but have no clear tradition of their arrival, and occupancy. They now hold but 9 villages, having lost several.

Dikhets.  
Their arrival.

191. This clan, was not only among the earliest arrivals, but was one of the most powerful in the District. They colonized, and long held, an extensive tract of country, and though the limits of the once famous Dikhetana, have been wofully narrowed, they still hold, a considerable Talooqua. Though broken up in to comparatively small coparcenary communities, it was a point of honor with them all, to assist an oppressed member of the brotherhood, so neither Government Officials, nor farmers, cared to interfere with them, and for many years their estates have been held by them intact.

192. Their traditions point, as the founder of their family, to Udebhan son of Juswunt Singh, of Sumonee, in the Banda District, who migrating to Oudh, fixed his head quarters on the banks of the Sye river, founding a village, to which he gave the name of Neotune. From thence, they gradually, extended their sway until they ruled, according to their own traditions, from the Goomtee, to the Ganges ; and from the boundaries of Baiswara, to Sandee Pallee in the West. Even if this tradition is correct, their sway could have been little more than nominal, and was soon supplanted.

Founder of the clan ; their extended dominion.

193. For six generations from Udebhan, the eldest son inherited the whole estate, but after Rana Singh the last Dikhet Rajah of Neotune, the family split up, into six turrups, corresponding with the number of his sons. It is quite evident, that some disaster must have occasioned this, and as Rana Singh, was succeeded in Neotune by Mahomedans, I have little doubt, but that, he was forcibly expelled, and his family confined to their present borders. After the loss of the Guddee, the sons naturally separated, each taking a share of the country left to them. The eldest Beernath, settled at Chumrowlee, Puthee Mull in Putheora, Beersah in Bhowlee, Sadan in Sundana, Gunduraj in Moostassabad, and Goordut at Gowra.

Primogeniture maintained up to a certain point.

194. Though the clan had thus separated, Puthee Mull, was acknowledged their head and leader, the other brothers, obeying and following him. He long wielded the whole power of the clan, but opposing Akber's general, sent to Oudh, after the return of Humayun to power, he was defeated and slain, and the power of the Dikhets broken.

Puthee Mull acknowledged leader,—his fall.

195. His son Nirbalun was acknowledged Rajah, but he never recovered the position enjoyed by Puthee Mull. Constant sub-division broke up the Ilaqua into small estates, the holders paying but nominal obedience to their Rajah, the descendants of Puthee Mull, in whose immediate family the title was continued. With nothing but their own small share in the general estate, the family naturally lost all power, and unless in a quarrel, in which the honor of the whole clan was interested, and which united them under the Rajah's leadership, the family enjoyed but small consideration ; and as time went on, a great portion of the estate was gradually alienated, so that forty years ago, the Rajah owned little beyond the village in which his fort was situated.

The clan finally separates.

196. The present holder of the title Dya Shunker, has done much, to repair the fallen fortunes of his house ; he was himself, but a younger son, having been raised to the position, by the voice of brotherhood, when they deposed the hereditary Rajah, Chundee Bux for slothful neglect of his duties. He is brave and sagacious, and in former days was quite as ready to fight, as to temporize, both of which he did with advantage to himself. He is respected, but not liked, being hard, and close fisted, almost to penuriousness. He must not however, be judged to hardly, he received with the title little or nothing, yet he has materially increased the estate, having redeemed many of the ancestral villages, and is now the only considerable land owner in Dikhctana. If his

The present Rajah, Dya Shunker, his character.

successor, will but imitate his prudence, the house may still revive, and recover something of its former importance. During the disturbances he temporized, but finally declared himself for us, affording the Civil Officers at Bunnee and Nawabgung, valuable information of the movements of the rebels encamped at Russoolabad, under Feroze Shah and Munsab Ally.

No villages lost to the Clan.

197. Of the villages divided among the sons of Rana Singh none have been lost. At present 95 Villages are held by the clan.

Chowhans.  
Their chief colony.

198. Next in importance to the Dikhets come the Chowhans, who also follow closely in order of colonization. Their Chief colony, which is known as the Chowhana, lies at the junction of the Oonao, Russoolabad, Suseepoor, and Puriar Pergunnahs; the tract is said traditionally to have contained 92 Villages, but many of these, have been absorbed in others, and now there are in this Ilaqua but 67 demarcated villages.

Tradition respecting their arrival.

199. One tradition is, that two brothers, the sons of the Rajah of Mynporee disgusted at the preference shown to a younger half brother, left their own country and settled in Oudh; or according to another version, that the two brothers Ishree, and Bisram, belonging to the family of the Rajah of Pertabneer, in Etawah, came across the Ganges to hunt, and that Ishree, pleased with the appearance of the country settled down, building his fort at Kooraree, from whence as the family increased, they spread out through the neighbouring country.

Have always maintained possession of their Estates.

200. Though without any man of note, the Chowhans, were always a warlike race, ready enough to fight when occasion required it and peculiarly revengeful of injuries, so the local Governors and their friends usually held it to be the safest policy to leave them in peaceful possession of their land, changes therefore in their possessions have been few, and unimportant. One of their leading men Bajee Singh of Makhi, behaved very well during disturbances, and has been rewarded with a small estate.

A lesser colony, has no history.

201. There is another colony of the clan in Pergunnah Bangurmow; but they appear to be distinct from those of the Chowhans, and are said to be illegitimate. They never had any influence, and are without a history.

Raiwars.  
Tradition is to their founders, their violent and turbulent character.

202. The Raiwars holds a small Talooka of 12 village in the Bangurmow Pergunnah, known as the Shadecpoor Gowrees Ilaqua, from two of the principle villages. They claim to be connected with the Rajahs of Boundee, and Rammuggur, asserting that their ancestors, sprang from the same stock, and founded this colony, at the same time, as the more important ones. They were always a turbulent race, difficult to manage either peaceably, or by coercion. Surrounded in their villages, by dense jungle, they set Government Officials at defiance, and as often came off victorious, as they were defeated; in Baje Lall's time (1831-32 A. D.) they signally defeated, the Government troops, remaining entire masters of the field; this eventually led to the Chukladars disgrace, and ever afterwards, they did, and paid, pretty much as they pleased. When

assessing their villages, nearly every respectable man in the Pergunnah, requested a light assessment for them, pleading that if asked to pay more than they could easily afford, no man's property would be safe from their dacoities.—

203. Chief perhaps of the second class of colonists, are the Seyngurhs of Asoha. Pursundun, who claim to be descended from the Jugmohunpoor family. Their first colony, was founded by Jugut Sah and Gopal Singh, who came from Jugmohunpoor, under the command of Shaikh Bayezeed the Governor of Oudh, who rebelled towards the middle of the 16th century, against Baber ; the rising was unsuccessful, and after his defeat, the Seyngurh brothers, settled down at Kantha, subjugating the Lodh inhabitants of the neighbourhood ; shortly afterwards, some of their friends, joined from Jugmohunpoor, who settling at Pursundun a few miles off, gradually acquired the neighbouring tract of Country.

Seyngurhs.  
Claim descent from the Jugmohunpoor family, their arrival.

204. In the fourth generation from Jugut Sah, and Gopal Singh, the Lodhs rose, and murdered the majority of the males, but allowed the women and children to escape ; the fugitives went to Jugmohunpoor, and returning from thence, after sometime, with assistance, re-conquered the Lodhs, and again acquired the mastery.

Are all but exterminated  
by the Aborigines.

205. Once again the Seyngurhs had to fight hard for their possessions, when they threw off the yoke of the Pathans of Amithee Deengur who had long been trying to acquire the mastery in their country ; the Pathans were finally defeated in a fight near Bunnee on the Sye, and the Seyngurhs were left in the enjoyment of their hardly won estates. In the Ayeen Akburco, I find it mentioned, that in Pergunnah Pursundun, Brahmins were the dominant class of landowners, but of these Brahmins there is not the slightest trace or tradition ; I can therefore only imagine, that while the Seyngurhs were away, some family acquired a temporary footing in the Pergunnah, holding the aborigines in subjection. Had there ever been a regular colony of that caste in this part of the country, some tradition respecting them would surely have been in existence.

Reconquer their country  
but have once again to fight  
hard to preserve it.

206. After this, part of the Kantha Seyngurhs, went and settled in Mahnoura, and founded or took possession of several villages. Those who remained in Kantha, also divided into two turruf, but the representatives of the senior branch, taking part against us, in the rebellion, lost their property, which was given to Ranjeet Singh, the principal representative of the younger family, who took a part as decidedly for us.

The clan separates.  
The Kantha family.

207: The Pursundun family, also split into two branches, the one remaining at Pursundun, the other settling at Koosehree ; these latter were made Chowdrys of the old Pergunnah of Gorinda, but they never acquired much influence.

The Pursundun family.

208. No man of note has been produced by this family, unless it be Burjor Singh of Pursundun, who enjoyed the unenviable reputation of being the greatest dacoit of his time ; his ways were evil all his life. Seated in his fort at Himmalgurh, he set all authority at defiance, his

Burjor Singh of Pursundun his character.

followers when not out on plundering expeditions, were usually fighting the Government Troops ; and in 1850, he very nearly captured the Chukladar Futtelichund, whose camp he attacked and plundered, and who only escaped by flight. He took an active part in the rebellion against us, and died in prison shortly after its suppression.

Are still in possession of their estates.

209. The Seyngurhs still hold their ancestral estates, though they have lost all they held in farm ; the number of demarcated villages held by them amounts to  $37\frac{1}{2}$ .

Gours.  
Their colonies.

210. There are two colonies of Gours, in the District, the principal colony, is that of Bunthur, formerly containing 28 villages. The tradition of the family is, that this tract was inhabited by a race of Guddees, who paid tribute in ghee ; one year they fraudulently filled their pots with cow dung, merely covering the top with a little ghee. On this being discovered, Garupdass a Gour, was directed to raise a force and punish the offenders, which he did effectually by exterminating them ; for this service, he received a grant of the Country, and settling down, colonized the Tuppeh.

Kesree Singh, the only man of note.

211. There is not much to record regarding them, Kesree Singh, who flourished from 1820 to 1845 was, during his life time, acknowledged leader, and by his sagacity and prudence, raised the clan, to influence, and position ; but after his death his relations quarrelled, the family no longer holding together declined in power, and his grandson Huttce Singh and great grandson Chundee Singh joining the rebels, lost most of the estates he had acquired. The clan now holds in the District  $35\frac{1}{2}$  villages.

The Bangurmow Colony.

212. The Bangurmow colony date from the time of Baber Shah, who gave a grant of the country, lying between the Ganges and the Kulianee river opposite Nanamow Ghat, to Jugutsah a Gour in his army, who had done good service, while the Emperor was engaged in suppressing the rebellion of Shaikh Bayezed. He founded the village of Zecrucknuggur, while his younger brother settled at Mcla a short distance off. The clan never had much power, but have managed to preserve their estates, chiefly however through the influence of Jusa Sing, who married a Gour girl ; and who assisted them with all his influence.

Gehlotes.  
Tradition respecting them.

213. The Gehlotes are few in number and uninfluential ; they chiefly occupy a small Tuppeh, in Pergunnah Hurha of 12 villages ; this was formerly owned by Koormees, and the story goes, that as Sewah, and Sugul Singh, were on their way from Chitore to Baiswara, they passed through Kooraree, where some Brahmins complained to them of the oppression of the land owners. Thereupon, they attacked the Koormees, and after extirpating them took the Ilaqua. Retaining 7-8 for themselves, they bestowed 1-8th of the estate on the oppressed Brahmins. This happened about the time of Alumgir. They now hold only 10 villages. It is recorded, that in Akber's time, this clan was powerful in Pergunnah Bangurmow, but I can find no trace or tradition of them in the pergunnah itself ; whoever they were, they have disappeared, without leaving a mark behind them.

214. The Chundeles, have two colonies in this District, one of 28 villages in Pergunnah Hurha, and the other of 25 villages in Pergunnah Bangurmow; they both claim descent from the Rajah of Sheorajpoor. The former, are said to have received their Tuppeh, by grant from Alum-gir; and it would appear that they had some difficulty in overcoming the Aborigines, who once rose, and massacred a large number of them, destroying their village; and not until the Chundeles returned with assistance, did they effectually reduce their foes to submission.

Chundeles.  
Their colony in Pergun-  
nah Hurha.

215. The leading men of this clan in the rebellion joined heartily with us, doing important service to General Havelock; the first blood shed by the rebels, was that of the brother of Pirthee Singh of Mugurwara who ventured to throw doubt on the success of the movement. They have all been well rewarded, and one of the most rising men in the District, is Oomrao Singh of Gulgulla.

Conduct of clan during  
disturbances, deserves special  
mention.

216. The Bangurmow Chundeles have no history, the clan at present hold 15 villages.

Colony in Pergunnah  
Bangurmow.

217. Of the Ponwars, there is not much to be said, there are two colonies of the clan in the District, one in the Mowrawun Pergunnah, and the other, in Suffeepoor. The former, date their colonization, from the Emperor Akber, who for Military service gave their ancestors, a grant of land on which was founded Nurree Chuck, the parent village of the clan; at one time, they owned a considerable estate, which however has now been greatly reduced by encroachments of the Baises, by whom they are almost surrounded.

Ponwars.  
Colony in Pergunnah  
Mowrawun, has no distinct  
history.

218. The Ponwars of Suffeepoor, I believe to be an older colony; Mr. Elliott puts them as having arrived much later, but as far as I have been able to gather from their traditions, I am inclined to believe they arrived at a much earlier period, even before the Mahomedan conquest; but this must be mere speculation, as there is no authentic information forthcoming. The clan are in possession of 14 villages.

As regards colony in  
Suffeepoor view taken by  
Mr. Elliott, dissented from.

219. This clan, owns the Pergunnah of Secunderpoor, which lies south, between Oonao, and the Ganges. In former times, this Pergunnah belonged to the Bisain Rajah of Oonao, but on his defeat, and death, at the hands of the Syuds; it was given in Jagheer to one Hurjoo Mull a Dhobe who located himself at Surosee. In the time of Humayun, a 'Dikhet' Girl from Purendha, was married to the son of the Purihar Rajah of Jigmal, across the Ganges, whether the clan had fled after having been driven from Marwar. The bridegroom accompanied by a large party of his friends passed through Surosee, and learning to whom it belonged, determined on possessing himself of the country. Just before the Hoolee therefore, a party of the Purihars, under Bhogee Singh returned, and when the Dhobees were drunk with wine, and unsuspecting of danger, suddenly attacked, and overpowering them, made themselves masters of the Fort, and surrounding country.

Purihars.  
Account of their arrival.

220. They settled down, and colonized the whole Pergunnah which then contained 84 villages. It is this Pergunnah which probably

Colonized whole Pergun-  
nah of Secunderpoor.

Sir Henry Elliott mistook for Futtelpoor Chowrassée, and which he says once belonged to the Bisains. Futtelpoor never did so, and never did contain 84 villages ; while this Pergunnah agrees in both particulars, though I never heard of it having been called one of the Chowrassées.

Division of clan in turufs; and the re-union of the turufs, Assees under Goolab Singh.

221. After Bhogee's death his four sons divided the 84 villages among them. The law of primogeniture not being in force, subdivision, and consequent weakness rapidly took place, until at length, the second son of Hurree, sixth in descent from Assees son of Bhogee, entered the Company's Service, and rose to be Soobahdar Major of the 49th Regiment Native Infantry ; through his supposed influence with the Resident he became a considerable personage, and threw the shadow of his protection, over all the Purihars ; no Chukladar venturing to treat, with any gross injustice, the relations of a man, believed to be all powerful with the Resident. But feeling this would only last with his life, he collected his brethren, descendants of Assees, together, and persuaded them to mass their estates into apparently one Talooqua, each member was to hold his own share, but in subordination to a nominal head ; Goolab Singh, nephew to the Soobahdar, was elected Talooqdar, and from that time to annexation, no interferenee was attempted ; at this settlement the Talooqdar has been maintained, but each sharer holds a Sub-settlement of his portion of the estate, at a small advance on the Government Junima as "*Hug Talooqdaree*." Goolab Singh is a good man of business, but not much liked, and has contrived lately to set all his subordinates against him ; with a little patience and prudence however, I have no doubt he will gradually, either buy out sub-lessees altogether, or induce their holders to give them up in exchange for a good modicum of seer at favorable rates.

The clans now only hold 44 villages, but this decrease has chiefly arisen from several villages having become amalgamated ; their boundaries remain the same.

Indigenous Clans.

222. In addition to these Rajpoots there are two clans holding considerable estates, which appear to be indigenous to the district.

Mahrors.  
Their origin.

223. The first of these, are the Mahrors, who hold 5 Tuppachs in Pergunnah Hurha ; they assert that their ancestor Sheoraj Singh, came to this part of the country, in consequence of his relationship with the great Bais Rajah Tiloke Chund, and settling in Beorajmow, gradually colonized the adjacent country ; on the other hand the tradition current in the district is, that when Tiloke Chund, was defeated by the Mulleabad Pathans, his followers fled, leaving him to his fate. The bearers of his litter however, beat off his pursuers, and carried him from the field in safety ; for their bravery he made them Rajpoots on the spot, changing their names from "*Mehra*" or Kahar (Palkee bearer) to that of Mahror. The change has been accepted, and they now intermarry with the smaller clans ; they hold 22 villages.

Rawuts.  
Their origin.

224. The second are the Rawuts, who formerly held three Tuppachs, in Pergunnah Hurha, tradition calls them illegitimate sons of Tiloke Chund, by an Aheer woman. They themselves assert, they are

pure Baises, and explain their title Rawut in this way, about 250 years ago, or thereabouts the Aborigines, (Sonars) taking advantage of festivities at Behtur, rose, and massacred the whole race, one woman, who proved pregnant, alone escaping. She was protected by an Ahcer, and in gratitude, called her son "Rawut Banee Singh". On growing up to manhood Banee Singh entered the service of the Emperor of Delhi, there he rose to favour, and obtaining permission to recover his ancestral estate, led a force against the Sonars, and taking advantage of them, when they were keeping up the festival of Bhudr Kalee Daboo, massacred the entire tribe, re-establishing himself at Behtur, which had always been the head quarters of his family. After this, he acquired the property, a part of which his descendants still hold ; they formerly held 31 villages, but now only 14.

225. I have now given some account of the chief Rajpoot clans, which regularly settled in the District ; it only remains to say a few words regarding the Baises, who though never colonizing in the district, held a considerable number of villages, and formerly exercised dominion over a large part of it ; including the seven Pergunnahs of Hurha, Poorwa, Mowrawun, Surwan, Asoha, Gorinda, Pursundun, within the limits of Baiswara.

Baises.  
Their extended dominion.

226. The Oudh Baises spring from Abeh Chund of Moongee Pattan, who with his brother Nerbhy Chund, while on a pilgrimage to Prag, rescued the wife of the Goutum Rajah of Argal, from the hand of the force, sent by the Governor of Oudh to seize her, when she went secretly to bathe in the Ganges at Buxar ; Nerbhy Chund was killed, but the Goutum in gratitude, bestowed his daughter upon Abeh Chund in marriage, giving as her dowry, all the country subject to him on the North of the Ganges ; and further conferred upon his son-in-law, the title Rao. Abeh Chund, fixed his head quarters at Dhoondcea Khera on the Ganges, and gradually consolidated his power and estate.

Abeh Chund the founder  
of the clan.

227 In the seventh generation rose the celebrated Tiloche Chund, the Hero of the tribe, who not only greatly extended the limits over which the Baises ruled, but raised himself to be admittedly the premier Rajah in Oudh ; all classes submitted to his dictum, and as he made Rajpoots out of Kahars, so, is it said, he made a Brahmin out of a Lodh, from whose lota he inadvertently, one day when thirsty, drank some water.

Account of Tiloche Chund,  
premier Rajah in Oudh.

228 Tiloche Chund had two sons Pirthee Chund, and Hurhiardeo, from whom the different families sprung ; with the descendants of the latter who have no principal estates in Oonao, we having nothing to do, the Nyhesta and Symbunsee Baises descendants of Hurhiardeo holding at most only a few outlying villages. Indeed the only member of the clan, who recovered influence in the District, was the Rao of Dhoondeea Khera, the descendants of Rao Bhyrudoss, eldest grandson of Pirthee Chund ; whose descendant in the seventh generation Murdun Singl, not only recovered the Oonao Pergunnahs which the Baises had long lost, but added the greater part of Pattum Bchar to his ancestral estate, driving out the Symbunsees. But it was not fated, that the Baises should

His descendants.

long retain estates in Oonao, at the division of his property, these Pergunnahs fell to the share of his third son Achul Singh, who established himself at Poorwa. While he lived, his diplomacy enabled him to maintain his position, but after his death, his sons who inherited his pacific disposition, but not his astuteness, gradually lost their father's estates, the more easily, that Murdun Singh having acquired them by the sword, they had no ancestral title. The last representative Baboo Dabee Bux, has maintained the character of the house to the last, too indolent or cowardly to take a decided part in the rebellion, either one way or the other, he maintained a kind of passive rebellion, which finally led to the loss of the small estate he might otherwise have saved; and had it not been for the accidental finding of a treasure, in his old fort, his family would have been reduced by this time to great poverty; and under any circumstances the greatness of his house has passed away for ever.

Brahmins.

229. Besides the Rajpoots, the chief Hindoo Land-owners, are the Brahmins, and Kaeths. The former would appear, to have accompanied the Rajpoots, in the capacity of priests, and ooprets, receiving a portion of the conquered territory for their support.

Kaeths.

230. In the same way, the Kaeths acquired their lands in repayment of their services. But neither have any history of the slightest interest.

Mahomedans.  
Their division into 2 par-  
ties.

231. The Mahomedans may be divided in two classes, colonists, and converts. The former are gathered together in a few large towns; the latter, few and far between, are found in the villages occupied by their Hindoo ancestors.

Converts.

232. These latter may be dismissed with a few words, the chief are the Zemindars of Rahnapoor, Scora, Simra, and a few other villages of Pergunnah Julothur; of Oonwur and Goolzarpoor in Suffeepoor; and Rikka of Pergunnah Poorwa. They have no history worth recording, and are Mohamedan in little more than name.

Colonists.

233. The colonists are of two kinds, 1st those who settled after conquest, of which the Mahomedans of Suffeepoor and Oonao, are the chief examples; and those who settled on lands, granted them in Jagheer, as in Bangurmow and Asseewan.

The first invasion of Oudh.

234. The first invasion of Oudh by the Mahomedans, was under Syud Sala Masood, nephew to Sooltan Mahmood of Ghazni, about the year 1030 A. D.; but this expedition was most disastrous to the moslems, as hardly a man returned to tell the tale of their defeat and death. Along the route taken by this army the graves of Salars followers are still pointed out in this district; but principally at Baree Thana, and Assewan, in the latter place the Gunj built close to these tombs still bears the name of the Martyrs market.

By whom opposed.

235. By whom this invasion was opposed in this district, tradition, has left no record, but it could not have been by the Rajpoots as they did not arrive until many years later, and the low caste Aborigines could hardly have been strong enough to offer the determined opposition

met with. The end of the expedition was disastrous. Masood himself and the remnant of his host, falling by the hands of the Raj Bhirs of Barajch, where his shrine is still extant, built about 200 years later, when the Mahomedans under the Delhi Emperor had acquired a permanent footing in the Province.

236. The earliest settlement, in the district, dates from the end of the 13th or begining of the 14th century; tradition relates, that a saint Syud Allaodeen coming from Canooj, where numbers of the conquering Mahomedans had settled after its fall, to settle in the city of Newul, was not permitted to do so by the Rajah of the place Newul Singh, who turned the Syud out of his territories, the saint in his anger, cursed him, and all his people for their inhospitality and as a punishment turned the town upside down, destroying the inhabitants at a blow. It is a singular circumstance, that all old vessels of domestic use, and other articles, are invariably found topsy-turvy in the ground; and it is even asserted that the foundation of houses have been found the same way; unfortunate however for the tradition, all the old wells, of which several are still pointed out, are the right way upwards. After this, Syud Allaodeen, founded the town of Bangurmow at a short distance from Newul. The shrine built over his grave bears date 702 Hijree, or 1302 A. D.

The earliest Settlement by colonization at Bangurmow.

237. Though several families, of all classes of Mahomedans, have settled in the town at different periods, their numbers are by no means great, and none have risen to any eminence. The principal family is that of Sheikh Fuzul Azeem's on whom the Office of Chowdry was bestowed by the Emperor Akbar, and who have taken advantage of their position to acquire gradually a small estate.

Mahomedan families settled in the Town.

238. The second colony of this class, is that at Assewan. It is said to have been colonized by grantees from Suffeepoor, probably in the sixteenth century. The main inusjid, bears date 1010 Hijree, or 1631 A. D., but the settlement is decidedly of a date earlier than that; none of its inhabitants ever rose to either power or influence.

Settlement at Assewan.

239. The first, and chiefest colony, founded on conquest is that of Suffeepoor. The country was according to one tradition governed by 5 Brahmin Rajahs; according to another by Ponwars; Mr. Elliott inclines to believe the former, but I differ, of the Brahmins there are no trace now, whereas we find a Ponwar colony at Sukhun at the very gates of Suffeepoor; and they still hold a small estate, and claim a much larger one. I am aware their arrival has been placed at a much later date, but I can find no warrant for this, on the contrary I have seen documents which shew them to have colonized far earlier than Mr. Elliott supposes; and in the same way, as we find the Biseins still holding estates adjacent to Oonao, so we find Ponwars holding estates close to Suffeepore, with their head quarters, in one of the 5 villages which tradition assigns to the Rajahs overcome by the Mahomedans.

Earliest Settlement by conquest of Suffeepoor.

240. The conquest appears to have taken place in 819 Hijree; the previous year, insult had been afforded to a holy man named Molana Shah Akram on his way to Jounpoor. On reaching that place, he

Date of conquest.

complained to Ibrahim Shah, to whom Oudh was then subject, who at once despatched an army to avenge the insult. It crossed the Ganges at Bithoor, under the leadership of Synd Bahaoodeen Arzany, Akram Kheil, Syud Allaooden, Sheikh Kootuboodeen, and others ; the Hindoos were attacked and defeated, the victors occupying their place. In the fight Syud Allaooden was killed; being buried at Sufseepoor, a shrine was erected over his grave which is still held in great reverence, Hindoos and Mahomedans alike worshiping at it. It is said that in seasons of drought a votive offering properly presented, never fails to propitiate the Saint, and bring down an abundant supply of rain.

Principal families in Town  
of Sufseepoor.

241. Besides the conquerors, other Mahomedan families have settled in the town ; and there are now eighteen distinct khells or tribes residing in it, divided into 3 quarters, *viz* : the Peerzadas or descendants of Molana Shah Akram, the Syndzadas, descended from Syud Meer and other leaders in Shah Ibrahims army, and the Sheikhzadas sons of the Firmilie, and other Sheikhs.

Men of note in Town of  
Sufseepoor.

242. The only men of real note produced by the town are, 1st Shah Suffee the grandson of Shah Akram, of whose holiness, miracles, and prophesies, the residents are never tired of talking. He gave his name to the town, the old Hindoo name of Saiepoor being changed to Sufseepoor, and 2nd Sheikh Fuzul Azeem who rose to high favour under Nawab Asfoodowlla who visited him at Sufseepoor, and called him habitually brother.

Estates held by the con-  
querors.

243. After the conquest a large tract of adjacent country was granted in Jagheer to the victorious army ; but with the exception of the few villages still held by the Chowdrys, whose official position enabled them to maintain their estates, all trace of their holding has been lost ; the Hindoo Zemindars having recovered their ascendancy.

2nd Colony by conquest  
Oonao.

244. The next colony, is that of the Synds of Oonao, who about the year 1450 A. D. attacked the Bisein Rajah of that place, and getting into the fort by a stratagem during a period of festivity, put the Rajpoots to the sword. They then acquired nearly the whole of the Oonao Pergunuali, and making terms with the great Bais Rajah Teloche Chund, were enabled to consolidate their power. The Emperor of Delhi conferred upon them the Zemindaree of the Pergunnah, making them, at the same time, its Chowdrys; by the influence of their official position, the family has been able to maintain its hold over the land originally acquired.

Conquerors never been  
able to entirely oust Raj-  
poots.

245. Notwithstanding their influence, they have never been able entirely to root out the Biscins ; and through the bad management of the present Talooqdar, Rambuksh the Bisein Zemindar of Teekagurhee, obtained such a heavy lien against the lands in Qusba Oonao, that had it not been for the assistance of the banking house of Beharee Lall at Mowrawun ; the Biscin would once more have recovered the seat of their ancient possession ; all hope, however, of this has now passed away, and though they may absorb other zemindarees, they are never likely again to acquire a footing in Oonao.

246. The only other family of whom mention need be made are the Syuds of Russoolabad. They claim as their ancestor Syud Anwar one of the Nyshapoorce Syuds of Mohan, whose son Mojahid Ally Khan received a grant of land, on the borders of Dikhetana, half way between Mohan and Puriar the sacred bathing place, on condition of his building a fort to protect the pilgrims, who then as now, resorted in large numbers, in the month of November to pay their devotions at the shrines of Puriar, and Bithoor, from the attack of robbers, who protected by the Dikhets, levied black mail, on all who could pay. The fort was built in 1672 A. D., and shortly afterwards Mulahur Ally, through the influence of Sadut Khan Governor of Oudh, obtained the grant of a large Jagheer. The offices of Chowdry, Quazie, and Canoongoe, were bestowed upon different members of the family ; and though all the outlying estates were gradually lost, they still continued in possession of a considerable Talooqua ; and a few years before annexation, the head of the house, Munsub Ally, had contrived to extend it very considerably. At annexation, however, he lost almost all his estates ; and as soon as disturbances broke out, he joined the rebels, remaining with them to the last, cutting up our Police posts, murdering his prisoners, and opposing the restoration of order until a late period. It was impossible to extend the amnesty to him, and though his life was spared, he was banished from the district, and his estates were confiscated. The family are therefore now utterly ruined, for though a portion of Russoolabad, was given to one of Munsub Ally's cousins, who held aloof from him, he is gradually sinking, so deeply into debt, that it is improbable he will be able to keep it much longer, and with him the family will die out.

247. I should fear, that this is an end, to which the majority of the chief families, whether Hindoo, or Mahomedan are hastening. The landowners have not been able to resist the unwonted luxuries offered them on all hands ; and are gradually, but surely transferring their lands, to a few wealthy Bankers, who attracted by the security offered, under our Government, are searching out for every opportunity of investing in land ; and 30 years hence when the settlement papers will probably come under revision, the maps, which I append to this report shewing the location of the different castes, and tribes, will be found much altered, the old Zemindars whom no trouble, or violence could move, having given way before the money lender, and the Civil Courts.

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### CHAPTER III

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#### SETTLEMENT.

248. Having now given, what I trust will be found a comprehensive account of the principal geographical features, and salient points in the past history of the District ; I arrived at the last and most important division of my report, *viz.*, a narrative of the settlement operations generally, divided under the two principal headings, of Fiscal, and Judicial.

## FISCAL.—PART I.

Division into Sections.

249. This part, may best be divided as follows ; 1st Survey ; 2nd Agency employed ; 3rd Papers forming the Settlement volume ; 4th Assessment, method pursued, and the result.

Boundaries.  
How demarcated with cost.

250. The demarcation of village boundaries, was commenced early in the year 1860, by a special establishment, under Mr. E. O. Bradford Settlement Officer ; and was completed by the end of 1861 at a cost of Rs. 37,295. Pillars, chiefly of mud, were erected at every turn in the boundary, masonry platforms being built at each trijunction ; but wherever, a serious dispute had occurred, and the passions of either party ran high, the ordinary mud pillars were replaced by masonry ones, to ensure permanency. When the boundary had been determined the hubust shujrah, and khusrah, were prepared ; the distance between each pillar was carefully measured and noted, every bend being shown on the map. As no instruments were used in determining the angles, no great accuracy could be observed in the shape of the village, but the depth and length of every bend being laid down, the map was sufficient, for all practical purposes. To both khusrah and shujrah the signatures of all the parties concerned were taken, to prevent disputes hereafter.

Professional Survey.

251. The professional Revenue survey, was most efficiently conducted by Lieutenant Colonel D. C. Vanrenen, and his assistants, in seasons 1860-61 and part of 1861-62 at a cost of Rupees 32,787, the operations comprised topographieal, boundary, and interior survey, the latter showing the cultivated from the uncultivated land.

Agreement between professional and khusrah Survey  
in total area ; difference  
found in details, reasons given,  
remedy proposed.

252. The general agreement between the total area, as given by the professional, and khusrah survey is remarkably good being as follows.—

	Revenue survey.	Khusrah survey.	Percentage of difference.
	Aeres.	Aeres.	
Tehseel,	2,44,386	2,48,611	1.3
„	1,78,564	1,81,531	1.4
„	1,80,435	1,82,282	1.0
„	2,49,015	2,53,876	1.9
„ Total District,	8,52,400	8,66,300	1.4

The revenue survey it wil be observed in every case shews the smaller area. Though the total areas so nearly assimilate, details differ very considerably as might have been expected ; from the smallness of the scale used, the manner in which the interior survey is made, and the method employed in calculating areas, it is hopeless to expect from the professional surveyors, any great degree of accuracy in details, more speacially in a District like Oonao, where the cultivation is so much cut up by waste land into small patches. For an advantageous comparison, the allowed difference must be kept down to 4 or 5 per cent, an allowance of 10 per cent, is practically as good as no comparison at all, and I do not think it would be possible to get details to agree within the

lower percentage I have named ; I believe therefore, it would be infinitely preferable to do away with the interior survey altogether, and in its place, the professional surveyor should give the field Ameen a skeleton map of each village, with boundaries filled in and each pillar marked, on the full scale of 2 chains=1 inch. In order to make every field fit into the map given to him, the Ameen must measure correctly he could neither play tricks, nor measure carelessly, while by closing on the trijunction platforms, and by a little care in cutting the village into convenient chucks, he would find no difficulty, in fitting his work, into the accurately measured boundary ; by this method then, we should gain, 1st by saving in expense ; 2nd in accuracy of measurement ; while 3rdly there would be no necessity, as at present, for the Settlement Officer to hurry on his field survey, in order to keep pace with the professional establishment ; he would only have to survey, as much as he could assess the next season, and thus gaining in time, could exercise a closer supervision over the Ameens, than he can possibly do at present with work in two or three Pergunnahs going on at the same time ; I feel confident better results would be obtained by this, than the present system of comparison with a large allowance for errors. I may mention that Mr. Clifford the late Settlement Officer, in one of his early reports made this same suggestion, now again brought forward.

253. The field survey, was commenced under the supervision of Khusrah Survey. Mr. R. C. Clifford, Deputy Commissioner and Settlement Officer, in October 1860 and was completed by end of the field season of 1861-62 at a cost of Rs. 81,281.

The beegah of 55 yards square containing 20 biswas has been used as the standard measure ; this is considerably larger than the ordinary beegah in use among the people themselves, who for the most part employed the "kutcha" beegah of 8 biswas. While we were altering the standard of the Country, I think it would have been better to have made the acre the Government standard at once ; it would have caused no more inconvenience to the people, the fixing a becgah of 32 biswas, which the acre is exactly, than one of 20 biswas ; while the vernacular papers, and English returns, would have been made out in the same measurement, which they are not at present ; the vernacular being in beegahs, while the English are in acres.

254. The Agency employed, was an establishment of trained ameens under the supervision of a staff of moonserims ; the survey was made with a plane-table, the boundary being first sketched in, and the interior filled up afterwards. Agency employed.

255. As the survey progressed, the moonserims kept testing the work, as regarded accuracy of measurements, and correctness of entries ; and these in turn were overlooked, by the Sudder Moonserims, (in this District, the Tehseeldars temporarily transferred to Settlement). The Settlement Officer and Extra Assistant Settlement Officer, supervising the whole. System of Checks.

Remuneration of Agency.

256. The supervising officers received regular monthly salaries, but the Ameens worked at contract rates ; from Rs. 2-0 to Rs. 2-12 per 100 beegahs, being paid for cultivated land ; Rs. 1-0 to Rs. 1-8 per 100 beegahs, for all other kinds. The varying rates were giving to enable the Ameens, who happened to be engaged in a village with small crooked fields, earning as much, as the one, who had large straight fields to measure. The average earnings of a good Ameen at these rates, amounted to about Rs. 20 per mensem, and for this he was expected to furnish, a clean rough copy of the field map, khusrah, and list of wells.

Records.  
Papers forming a Settlement  
Volume, as laid down in  
Circular No. 23 of 1864.

257. The papers forming a Settlement volume as laid down in Circular No. 23 of 1864 are as follows :—

- 1 Shujrah or field map.
- 2 Khusrah or field book.
- 3 Shujrah abadee.
- 4 Khusrah abadee.
- 5 List of wells.
- 6 Jummabundee.
- 7 Khuteonee.
- 8 Statement No. II.
- 9 Statement No. III.
- 10 Durkhast.
- 11 Administration Paper.
- 12 Final Roobcaree.
- 13 Schedule of Rent.

A slight difference may be observed in the Oonao volumes, as so many of them were on the high road to completion, before this Circular was issued ; and it was not thought necessary to alter those already finished, or make a difference in the village volumes of the same District.

Remarks on the principal records.

258. I propose to make a few remarks on the principal records, as our system in their preparation, differed somewhat from the procedure laid down in Circular No. 23, and I think advantageously so.

Shujrah or field Map.

259. The Shujrah or field Map was, in the first instance, prepared on the spot by the Ameen ; after the rough copy had been examined, re-examined, and boundaries compared with Hudbust, and field Map of adjacent villages, it was made over to a copyist who prepared 2 copies of it ; one on tracing cloth for permanent record at the Sudder, the other on "bansee" paper, for the Tehseel. This latter, is in my opinion useless, if a second copy is really required, it should be drawn on tracing cloth, which will stand wear and tear, and not on flimsy paper, which tears with the slightest use.

Khusrah.

260. The khusrah or field book, is the key to the shujrah, and the foundation of all other papers ; too much trouble and care, in its correct preparation, cannot therefore be bestowed ; and will be well repaid afterwards in the facility, and correctness, with which other records are prepared ; two copies have been made, one for the Sudder and one for the Tehseel.

261. Next in importance to the khusrab, if not fully equal to it, comes the khuteonec, or abstract of proprietary and under proprietary occupancy. Until it is prepared, the area of the village cannot be tested, nor can subordinate rights be known. In Circular No. 23, it is laid down, that this record, should not be prepared, until all rights have been judicially determined; I would however submit, that until the khuteonee has been prepared in the rough, and the persons interested, become aware whether they have been recorded, or no; it is simply impossible to say when all rights have been judicially determined; two thirds of those, who have subordinates rights will not sue, until a cause of action arises, and in the majority of instances, this never does arise, until the record of such rights comes to be prepared; again the officer trusting to Judicial orders, looks no further, nor makes enquiries, and the consequence is that, either, the khutcone is utterly incorrect, or a crop of suits rise up, after every one believes all disputes have been settled.

Khuteonec.  
Procedure as laid down in  
Circular No. 23, objected to.

262. In Oonao, the khuteonee was one of the first records prepared after survey. The Putwaree was first directed to draw one out in Hindoo, which he did in his Village, with all those having rights around him. The settlement of all petty disputes, was left to the people themselves, and where any intelligence was shewn, a great number were thus decided, especially disputes among Putteedars for different fields. On this being prepared, it was transcribed in persian in the office, every entry being compared with the khusrab; the Mohurirs and Moonserim entrusted with this duty being warned, to leave, as far as possible, no one unrecorded who appeared to be in possession of any right, and to correct all errors. The Putwaree instead of filing a jummabundee, simply entered the rent of every field in the khuteonec, which was then taken by the Sudder Moonserim to the village, and attested in the presence of Zemindars, Cultivators, and all having any interest in the village; mistakes were corrected, and disputes were settled amicably as far as possible, or noted for adjustment by a competent Judicial Officer. We thus, at one and the same time, and in the early part of the settlement, tested every important question connected with the village, and gave every person, who fancied he might have a right, an opportunity of laying his case before the Judicial Courts, by informing him, that he was not recorded; most of these entries came afterwards into Judicial decrees, but I hardly ever remember an entry, not objected to when the khuteonee was prepared, being afterwards contested; though of course, many who claimed a right, and were at first excluded, were afterwards entered by decree. The effect therefore of this procedure was to give every one concerned, an interest in finding out, and recording all rights of occupancy, allowed by the rules in force in the Province; and I have every hope that no right of this kind has been left unrecorded or dispute unsettled. It may be urged that the prescribed jummabundee, answers every purpose of this khuteonee, but from experience in another District, where it is in use, I can say it does not, and until the khuteonees had been prepared, much on this system, there was no knowledge whatever of 5-6th of the owners of smaller holdings as Chuckdars &c. I have further, no hesitation in asserting,

Procedure as carried out in  
Oonao, its advantages.

that more quickly, after survey this document is prepared, the more correct it will be, and the fewer will be the disputes to be decided judicially.

Kewut.

263. The kewut I propose describing in the judicial part of this report, and will therefore pass it over now.

Wajiboolurz its importance.

264. With exception of the wajiboolurz none of the other paper appear to require much comment, being simply records of statistical details : The wajiboolurz or administration paper, however, is a most important document, and gave a good deal of trouble to prepare and attest. It contains a summary and acknowledgement of every man's right and interest in the village, therefore much of the future peace of the community depends on it, and unless every custom, and procedure, is provided for, and laid down, disputes of all kinds will be constantly cropping up.

Procedure followed in drawing up the Wajiboolurz; its headings.

265. It was first roughly written by one of the best and most experienced of the Mohurirs, it was then attested by the senior Moonserim, and finally by the Extra Assistant Settlement Officer or Settlement Officer, in presence of the whole village. It contains 13 headings as follows :—

*1st.*—The History of the village, all changes in proprietary possession being noted.

*2nd.*—A record in detail of present proprietary holdings, together with distribution of Government demand in villages held in severalty.

*3rd.*—The mode in which rents are collected, accounts rendered, and Government demand paid.

*4th.*—Right of transfer, and manner of succession, having given some account of the chief customs on these points, it is unnecessary to say anything further regarding them.

*5th.*—Appointment, and removal of Lumberdars; as a rule the Office is allowed to be hereditary, if the heir is at all fit to manage the affairs of the village; the eldest son, where there are more than one succeeding his father.

*6th.*—Lists of, and rights in groves; in Oudh there are two classes of groves; 1st Proprietary, where both land and trees, belong to the owner; and 2nd Non-proprietary, where land belongs to the Zemindars, and the trees alone to the owner of the grove. As there are a good many customs, regarding these latter; this section is an important one, and care has been taken to define clearly the rights of the two parties, to prevent disputes hereafter ; as a rule, non-proprietary owners are allowed to dispose of the trees, and produce of their groves, without reference to any one ; but in some villages, a specific portion of the produce, a  $\frac{1}{6}$  or  $\frac{1}{4}$  as the case may be, is taken by the Landowner, in recognition of his superior title ; also a portion of the purchase money, if a grove is sold, is taken in the same way ; and the rule is strict, that without permission of the Zemindar, no new trees can be planted to replace

those which have fallen or been cut down; and when so many of the trees have been removed, that the appearance of a grove has been destroyed, the land reverts to the Landlord, to do with, as he thinks best. To facilitate preparation of his section, I had a list of groves drawn out, detailing the class to which each belonged, and the shareholders in it, I found that without this, disputes never would have come to an end : we never knew, whether the people themselves were satisfied, and they on their side, did not know, what had or had not been recorded. It was therefore absolutely necessary, to prepare first a rough record, in order to find out, what claims were allowed, and what disputed, and gradually correct, according as orders, in disputed cases were passed. In this as in all else, we found the advantage of making each Putwaree, prepare a Hindoo record first ; most of those interested could themselves read it, and the people were better satisfied, than if the record was prepared in persian only, as they could take a copy, and compare with that which was read out from the record by the attesting Officer. We have thus I think settled all disputes regarding these groves, of which there are 49,284 acres in the District, and have clearly defined every ones rights, and interests in them.

*7th.* Rent free holdings; In this section all rent, and revenue free holdings, are recorded. The rights of the Government Maafseedar, being detailed at length, and the successor to the proprietary right on death of maafseedar determined. The village rent free holdings, were only shewn in a lump, as under present rules, they are resumable at the pleasure of the Landowners; though I still hope to see religious grants (kooshust Shunkullups) maintained in accordance with the custom of the country.

*8th.* Rights to irrigation from wells, tanks &c.

*9th.* Rights in homestcads, suraes, bazars &c.

*10th.* Right to grazing and manure. With regard to the former, the village cattle are usually allowed to graze, on any waste patch, irrespective of ownership; and to the latter, it is customary for each man to use, the manure of his house for those fields which he holds in the village; but he cannot take it beyond village limits, the surplus being at the disposal of the zemindar, to give to those cultivators, who require an extra quantity.

*11th.* Appointment, and remuneration of village servants. These are chiefly nominated, and removed by the brotherhood as a body, and not simply by the Lumberdars who however, are very fond of arrogating the power to themselves, if they get an opportunity. I have in a separate communication given my opinion, as to the position of Putwarees, there is therefore no necessity to reiterate it here; I would merely remark, that nothing can well be worse than the system heretofore in vogue.

*12a.* Arrangements to be made on increase, or decrease of village area, from fluvial action. In this district bordering so much

as it does, on the Ganges, this section in Puttecdaree villages is most necessary, to prevent disputes hereafter. The agreement usually is, that if the lands of one puttec are only cut away to a trifling extent, the loss is made good from the common land; but if more than half of the area is carried away, a re-division of the whole village takes place, according to ancestral share. Though this rule is not universal, it is the one in common use; where however, it is not in force, care has been taken to define the custom prevailing in the village, as clearly as possible.

**12th.** List, and rights of under proprietors in Talooqdaree villages. The same measures to secure a correct list of co-sharers were adopted, as detailed in section 6th of this para.

**12a.** List and rights of Chuckdars and subordinate proprietors in independent villages, above remarks equally applies.

**13th.** Cultivators, their customs, and rights, what they give, and what they are entitled according to the custom of the country, to receive.

**266.** As far as possible nothing has been forgotten, or omitted; the rights of every person, have been clearly recorded, so that there can be no doubt, or difficulty hereafter; but as the customary dues, were not allowed to form the subject of a case triable on the judicial side, we could but record, when all parties agreed.

**267.** We were directed to draw up one administration paper for each Talooqua, but this was simply an impossibility; the rights, and interests, of subordinate holders, and even of the Talooqdars themselves differing in almost every instance; they have therefore been drawn out separately for each village.

**268.** The final Roohcarce is the last proceeding, in which every step in the Settlement is detailed, and as it were confirmed.

**269.** The Settlement volume contains every permanent record required for the due carrying out of the Settlement; and as orders have been lately issued, directing Putwarces to keep a record of all changes in the khusrali, and mutation of rights, there is no reason why they should be allowed to get into confusion.

**270.** Having now given some account of the chief records prepared, and filed, by the department, I arrive at the Assessment, and before detaining the results, I think it well to give some accounts of the method we adopted.

**271.** It was believed that the summary Settlement made in 1856 by Major Evans, and Mr. Jenkins, Deputy and Assistant Commissioners; and adhered to at the 1858-59 Settlement, was excessively heavy; a loss at the regular Settlement of Rupees 1,50,000 having been anticipated. How this estimate was formed, I have no means at hand of ascertaining, but the belief in the high Jummas of Oonao was very general; attributable, I firmly believe, as much as any thing else, to the fact of the adjacent Districts, having been lightly assessed. When friends, and neigh-

As far as possible nothing  
has been omitted.

Impossibility of making  
only Wajiboulurz for a one  
whole Talooqua.

Final proceeding in Set-  
tlement.

Settlement record being  
complete should be kept up.

Assessment general re-  
marks.

Summary Settlement.

bours, on the borders, got together, they compared notes, and as it was found the rule, for Oonao Jummas to be higher than others, it became an accepted fact that Oonao was heavily assessed. Experience however has shown that though unequally distributed, the Summary Settlement demand was on the whole equitable as will be seen from the accompany

PERGUNNAHS.	INCREASE.			DECREASE.		
	No. of Villages.	Rupees.		No. of Villages.	Rupees.	
Oonao, ... ... ...	19	2,854		19	3,012	
Puriar, ... ...	11	2,381		10	971	
Socunderpoor, ...	31	5,208		20	8,471	
Hurha, ... ... ...	81	13,315		96	18,092	
TOTAL, ...	142	23,758		145	25,546	
Poorwah, ... ...	33	4,285		69	10,308	
Mowrawun, ... ...	41	5,950		68	10,611	
TOTAL, ...	74	10,235		137	20,949	
Ascha Pursundun,	61	7,891		40	4,927	
Asseewun Rusoolabad,	80	11,288		34	6,286	
Julothur Ujgaen, ...	56	8,181		43	6,045	
TOTAL, ...	197	27,960		117	17,258	
Susseepore, ... ...	63	6,931		66	10,014	
Futtehpore, ... ...	47	6,641		30	3,841	
Bangurmow, ...	111	29,933		25	3,446	
TOTAL, ...	221	43,505		132	17,801	
GRAND TOTAL, ...	634	1,04,850		531	81,054	

ing Statement, which shews that though redistribution might have been necessary, the total demand was fair. With the means at their disposal, and the limited time granted them ; it is creditable to the Officers concerned that their demand was so nearly correct. It is true they had the advantage of payments having been always made in money, and the possession of all the old Government records, for

a series of years ; but under the system prevailing in the Nawabie, it required considerable judgment to determine really what under our system would be a fair Jumma.

Nevertheless it is to be regretted that all these records were lost in the disturbances, the few papers saved by the Canoongoes in their houses, affording but little assistance.

272. The old Pergunnah Officials themselves were as a rule, as useless, as their records, with all their old enmities, and friendships, fresh in their memories, their statements, had to be accepted with reservation, and any appearance of taking one of them into consultation, at once led to all kind of rumours ; I therefore latterly gave up any regular consultation, contenting myself with calling upon them to furnish their statement of the assets of each village, for comparison with deduced results, they were not however of much use.

Pergunnah officials of  
little use.

273. When, then, the Settlement commenced, we had really nothing to start with, the Summary Settlement data could not be relied upon for much, and there were no old records to fall back upon ; there were no known rent rates, (by which I mean a rate per Beegah on the different kinds of soil, or fields classed by position in the village) employed by the people themselves, in adjustment of their rents ; indeed

No guide being at hand  
Principles procedure in as-  
sessing villages had to be  
devised ; details given.

for a long time it was supposed that the rent of each field was unknown, for the zemindars, as far as possible, tried to conceal knowledge of the rent, giving only the totals of each cultivators holding ; but experience has shown, this to be incorrect, in fact, the very expression "each field has its price," used by the zemindars, when asked in a general way, how they determine the amount of rent payable by each cultivator ; shews that though there may be no "rent rates" the rent of each field is known and determined separately ; though in the village papers, and in the Puttas given to the cultivators, a lump sum is alone entered. None of the old Settlement reports obtainable, gave any detail of the method employed by the Settlement Officers in determining rent rates, or generally their manner of assessing ; we were therefore thrown upon our own resources, and after many experiments, and much thought the method I will endeavour to detail below, was devised. To Mr. Clifford, is due, the credit of having worked out this system, and as he assessed by far the greater portion of the district. I think it due to him, that his system should be detailed as far as possible in his own words.

Mr. R. H. Clifford's  
method of assessment.

274. "The Pergunnahs were divided into chucks, containing "villages, as far as possible with some features in common, either the "soils were of a like nature, or irrigation was carried on from large "jheels, or the village had water near, or far from the surface ; but in "all cases these chucks were formed of contiguous villages, and not "made up of those scattered here and there over the Pergunnah. The "Sudder Moonsurim proceeded to each village, and picked out at ran- "dom in different parts of it, several fields of each kind of soil, irrigated "and not irrigated ; the rent of these fields were ascertained and an "average struck ; which average was then applied to the total of each "kind of soil. The assets of the village were then ascertained from "the khuteonee, by the following process ; the area of lands held by resi- "dent cultivators (Chupperbuunds) was calculated, also the rents paid "by them ; the same was done with the lands held by non-residents " (Pahee-kashts) ; and the average of each was struck. The area of "seer land, and lands held by village police was then calculated, and "the rent of each calculated by Chupperbund rates ; to Maafee, "Fallows, and cultivated baghs Pahee-kashit rates were applied thus. 50 Chupperbunds, Beegahs 600, rent Rs. 1,800, rate 3 Rs. per Beegah

							Do.
10	Pahee-kashts,	100	"	"	200	"	2 Rs.
	Seer,	...	100	"	300	"	"
	Chowkeedareec,		8	"	24	"	"
	Maafee,	...	80	"	160	"	"
	Cultivated Baghs,		20	"	40	"	"
	Fallows,		12	"	24	"	"

Total Beegahs, 920 Rs. 2548

"The reasons for my applying lower to maafees are, 1st that as a rate, "poor lands are given, and 2nd though the Zemindars have the power of "resuming them, it is not likely they will do so. If these two calcula-

" tions nearly tallied, I presumed I had got a tollerably close estimate  
 " of the assetts of the village, if they did not, I set to work to find out  
 " the cause. To check errors,, in these calculations, either from the  
 " assetts having been fraudulently concealed, or lands being held at  
 " easy rates, either from neglect on part of the Zemindar, or from his  
 " partly paying his retainers, and relations in this way ; I had a third  
 " calculation, being the average of the village rent rates, in each chuck,  
 " applied in every village to the different kinds of soil ; and this re-  
 " represented assetts, by average rent rates.

" A Village might be below the average rent rate from the following  
 " causes ; I, want of population or resident cultivators ; II, inferiority  
 " of cultivators ; III, poverty of soil, and want of water ; IV, return of  
 " rents being false. These points I decided, by visiting, the village,  
 " and conversing with its cultivators, and the Zemindars of the neigh-  
 " bouring villages. On a rough map were entered, all particulars  
 " regarding each village of the chuck, as follows ;—

" Population for every hundred acres of cultivated land; number  
 " of resident, and non-resident cultivators ; and the average rate paid  
 " by each of them.

" Percentage of each class of soil ; Doonut, Mutyar, Bhoor.

" Do. of irrigation.

" Do. of manured land,

" Do. of land bearing 1st class crops ;—as, sugar cane, Pop-  
 " py, vegetable, wheat, and such like and with this information before me  
 " I was enabled to compare one village with another, and was  
 " thus able to come to a fair estimate, of what the assetts should  
 " be. The khusrab entries of soil and irrigation, I tested by perso-  
 " nal inspection, and conversation with the people. With regard  
 " to the goind or manured land, I tried several plans ; such as calcu-  
 " tions, based on number of inhabitants and cattle, but found none to  
 " answer ; and at length adopted the following check : I calculated  
 " from the khusrab the quantity of land, growing crops that required  
 " manure ; such as cotton, sugar, poppy, vegetables, and wheat ;  
 " the area under wheat, I divided by two as it does not require yearly  
 " manure. This I found the best check, and corrected the goind return  
 " by it."

275. This procedure on Mr. Clifford's departure I endeavoured to carry out ; the only modification made was in the method of calculating village and average rent rates ; too much appeared, to be left to the Sudder Moonsurrim, and therefore instead of merely taking the average of certain fields, I took the average of the whole village ; it gave a little more trouble in calculating, as I had necessarily to divide the land into 3 classes, seer at favourable rates, rent free lands, and cultivator holdings ; but it prevented any plea on the part of the land owners, that the rates were to a certain extent, a make up, and it gave, a better insight into the occupancy of the lands, than was obtainable by Mr. Clifford's methods ; the total of each kind

Same procedure adopted  
 by his successor, with slight  
 modifications.

of soil, multiplied by the rate paid by cultivators, (which was my assumed rent rate,) gave me the total assets by village rent rates ; for the rest I endeavoured to carry out the system detailed above ; and further experience has only confirmed me in my approval of it. Without being elaborate, it shows the present state of each village, and gives a general indication of what assets should be.

Reasons given against a system of average rates.

276. I am aware, that many Officers of experience, dispute the correctness, of a system of assessment, based upon the present state of the village, but I entirely differ in this ; and consider that the actual " recorded status" is the proper foundation on which to build ; I grant, that it would not answer, to blindly accept recorded assets, but neither would it do, blindly to follow an estimate, no matter how deduced. So many, and various, are the circumstances, which a Settlement Officer, must take into consideration before fixing a jumma ; that all he can expect his returns to give him, is a fairly correct view of the village as it stands ; with this before him, his own judgment must be his guide. To obtain this correct view then, is the point to be aimed at ; and I cannot help thinking, that this can be attained most easily and correctly, by starting with recorded actuals ; framing such checks, as will fairly indicate any thing unusual or out of the way.

Reasons for believing method pursued the best.

277. The system pursued by us does this, the holdings of each class of occupiers are analysed, and the rates deduced ; these again are checked by the recorded capabilities of the village, which are hardly capable of concealment, to any great extent, though rents may be made to disappear. If capabilities and rents agree, that is good capabilities and high rates ; inferior capabilities and low rates ; we may be pretty sure, as a general rule, that the recorded rates are about correct, and may be adopted with safety ; but should they disagree, and where rates are either extravagantly high from temporary competition, or unusually low from either fraudulent concealment of assets, mismanagement, grants of land to servants at low rents, they will disagree ; and a village with good capabilities, will shew low rates, and *vice versa* ; an indication is at once given that there is something wrong, and it is for the Settlement Officers to find out the cause ; and this he should have no difficulty in doing. I can conceive no system of arbitrary rates, by which, I mean rates, not actually deduced from recorded rents, no matter how carefully, or scientifically prepared, giving anything like so correct a picture of the village. Differing as every village will do more or less, from its neighbours, in productiveness, and rent paying capability, it is hardly possible to get one rate, which can be applied fairly, to all the villages in a circle though with apparently, the same class of soil, and amount of irrigation ; a dip in the ground will entirely alter the productive powers of the soil, making unirrigated bhoor, which in the one village is not worth 4 annas per beegah, worth in the next 1 rupce ; hence I maintain, that rates deduced from other than recorded rents, must be more incorrect, and more likely to lead astray, than rates deduced from actual returns ; average rates for the purpose of comparison, and check, are most useful, and indeed necessary, but beyond this, I am certain they are bad, and

should be used, and applied, with the greatest caution ; an unequal assessment, than which nothing can well be worse, will most certainly, be the result ; discontent is engendered, the poor villages, heavily assessed where averages are used, break down, the assessment has to be lowered, and as the lightly assessed villages, cannot be increased, the Government as well as the people are injured. The circumstances are most exceptional, when any great addition, to the results of our deduced rates would be warranted ; and in a district, where large coparcenary communities are in excess, it is often impossible to take even those results. There can be no doubt, that if a settlement ever is to stand ; the capabilities of the *land owners*, to *pay*, as well as the *capacity* of the land to *produce*, must be taken into consideration. If the land is alone regarded, and no reference, made to the souls to be supported from it, after the Government demand has been paid, a break down is certain.

278. In Oonao we have been obliged ever to keep this in view ; so many of the members of the coparcenary bodies, who formerly were in service, and contributed towards the support of the village, have now been thrown back on their shares for a livelihood, and to such a length has subdivision been carried ; that in many instances, it was simply impossible to fix a demand on the full assets, as given by our rates. We were obliged to shew consideration, and had we not done so, Government might have been the nominal gainer by a few thousand rupees, it would virtually been the loser. Either the settlement would have broken down, by the land owners not paying ; or more probably, as the good old Nawabie days are still in their remembrance, and men will live, they would have taken to crime ; doubtless the strong arm of the law, would have put them down in time, but the moral effect of a Government forcing as it were its subject into crime, would have been most fatal in its results. The point therefore we aimed at, was to fix a demand as near the full half of assets of the village, as the land owners, had the power of paying, in order that the tax should press equally upon all ; and in this, I have every hope we have succeeded.

Obliged to keep in view  
capability of Zemindar to  
pay, as well as capacity of  
land to produce.

279. It will have been seen, that the whole of the cultivated land, in the village was taken into our account, except such as had been expressly released by Government ; but very little has been added, either for groves, or culturable waste. It was a great object, to preserve the groves, which are not only highly ornamental, but eminently useful, and therefore little or nothing has been added to assets on their account, even when above 10 per cent of total area ; when this occurred, it was generally in some Qusbali, in which the people were lessable from their impoverished condition, to stand a tax on unproductive property, than the village zemindars. Taking therefore the absolute necessity, which exists for the welfare of the country, that trees should not only exist, but their planting be encouraged, the certainty there was, that the majority of existing groves would be cut down if a tax was imposed upon them, and the very small addition to the Govern-

Reasons for exempting  
Grove-land as a rule from  
assessment.

ment revenue derivable from them. We have ventured to exempt from taxation, to a very great extent, the grove land of the District.

Culturable Waste not generally assessed; reasons.

280. In the same way, the culturable waste has been very lightly assessed ; as before remarked, in this District it is of very inferior quality, and the nature of the tenure, being such, as to necessitate great caution in applying full rates to the cultivated land ; it was out of the question, adding much on to assets for culturable waste. The procedure adopted, was for the Settlement Officer, to visit the waste, and estimate its quality ; if good, and the village could stand an extra charge for future improvements, a sum commensurate with probable value, was added to assets from cultivation ; otherwise it was left unassessed for the zemindars to reap the full benefit of their labour, in bringing it under the plough.

Sewao items. :

281. Assets from Sewao items, such as fish, grass, pusaie (wild rice) &c. have been sparingly taken notice of, being as a rule precarious, and fluctuating. When the sum obtained from them formed a fairly constant source of income, some thing has been taken ; a margin, however, being always allowed for fluctuations.

Estimated assets.

282. The assets of the District deduced from the average rent rates as given in para. 73, and by the khutconeo account, explained in para. 274, are as follows :—

By average rent rates,.....	Rupees, 21,34,904
By khutcone account, .....	,, 20,27,724
The assumed assets, on which the jumma	

has been fixed, amounts to, ....., „, 21,25,984,

but in this sum is included all addition on account of culturable waste, and Sewao items generally.

Revised Government de-  
mand.

283. The revised Government demand is as follows :—

Imperial Revenue, .....	Rs. 10,62,992
Cesses for local purposes, .....	,, 26,450
<b>Total Rs.....</b>	<b><u>10,89,442</u></b>

This demand falls at the following rates :—

	Rs.	As.	P.
On cultivated Area per Acre, .....	2	6	7
,, Assessable Area, „, „, .....	1	11	9
,, Total Area, .....	1	4	5

Reasons given for believ-  
ing the assessment fair.

284. The summary jumma amounted to Rupees 10,38,611 so that the revised assessment, shews an increase of Rupees 24,381 or at the rate of 2·34 per cent. Though this increase is slight, as we started with

an estimated reduction of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  laes of rupees, I think we may fairly congratulate ourselves, that the assessment founded on the principles, and carried out in the manner, detailed above, has proved in its results, so satisfactory for Government, without at the same time pressing at all hardly upon the people, In former days the Government demand far exceeded the present assessment. Under Ukber Shah the jumma of the Pergunnahs comprising the modern District of Oonao, amounted to Rs. 5,52,030, obtained by the following method. The land under each kind of crop was divided into 3 classes; the 1st class was estimated to produce 18 maunds of grain per Beegah, the 2nd class 12 maunds, and the 3rd class 8 maunds 35 seers, the average was struck, and an estimate was formed of the total out turn;  $\frac{1}{3}$  was then assumed as the Government share, commutation of the grain into money, being effected at a fixed rate, which rate was as follows :—

Wheat,	2 mds.	21 seers per rupee.
Barley,	3 mds.	$6\frac{1}{2}$ seers „ „
Gram,	3 mds.	$6\frac{1}{2}$ seers „ „

and so on, every kind of produce being proportionally rated. If we take then the difference between the value of money then, and the value now as shown in the variation of the price of grain, the rate at present prevailing in the Lucknow Bazars, being :—

Wheat,	24 seers per rupee.
Barley,	30 seers „ „
Gram,	28 seers „ „

and even, after allowing for the difference between bazar retail price, and that paid by the grain merchants to the cultivators; it will be seen that the assessment of the District should at Ukber's rate amount to about 16 laes of rupees. Again just before annexation, when much land was out of cultivation, and many villages only just beginning to recover, from oppressions of previous years; the recorded demand after deducting Nankar allowance, abkaree, salt items, amounted to rupees 12,79,890; and if to this, is added the unrecorded nuzzurs, and fees of all descriptions, extracted form the land owners, by every Government official, from the highest to the lowest; I do not think I am above the mark in assuming rupees 15,00,000, as the sum paid by the zemiudars. The assessment now fixed cannot therefore be one, which the landholders should have any difficulty in paying; the revenue rate on cultivation is already lower, than that prevailing in the adjacent District of Cawnpoor, where according to a memo. of statistics of the North Western Provinces, prepared in 1848, the Government demand falls at Rs. 2-12 per cultivated acre; and there is no reason why the cultivated area should not be largely increased; at present the average area per plough, is not what it is estimated can be fairly worked by one, I believe an addition of an acre per plough, would not impare the agriculture, in any way, while it would add 74,000 acres, to the cultivation of the District at once. The actual amount of irrigation, I believe to have been as a rule under stated, and there can be no doubt, kutchha wells, could be increased, to

almost any extent at comparative small cost. The area sown with the more productive crops, has every where been increased, since the Jummas have been declared ; rents are steadily rising, with the price of all agricultural produce; and though possibly, prices may fall somewhat from their present excessive rate, I do not believe they will ever revert to what they were, when the greatest part of this District was assessed, nor will rents fall. As a proof how property has improved, I would mention that a native gentleman, to whom an estate had been given in reward, applied to me to forward an application for another village, as so large a portion of the profits in the estate given to him, had been swallowed up by the under proprietors, that his grant was not equal to what had been originally promised ; I told him, if he could satisfy me that his receipts, were then less than the sum promised, I would with great pleasure represent his case ; he went away, and some time after, begged, to withdraw his petition, as he could not comply with my requirements ; and a few months afterwards, he told me, that he found the value of his property had risen so much, that he already received more than he was originally promised, that his profit exceeded the Government demand, and he expected it to increase still further. This was in one of the Pergunnahs (Mowrawun) first commenced upon ; and said to have been the most heavily assessed ; I may therefore fairly claim credit, for an equitable Jumma ; neither giving up too much of the Government portion, of the produce ; nor pressing at all heavily upon the people. I have every confidence in it working well ; and if the people would but practise the smallest economy, in a few years they would be free of debt, and money lenders.

Statement No. V gives details in condensed form.

285. In Statement No. V will be found the assessment statistics of each Pergunnah ; separate reports on each have been already submitted, and as the statement contains in a condensed form all that can be said regarding them. I see no use in adding to this already lengthly report by abstracting ought, from the Pergunnah reports. I give in the appendix a specimen sheet of my assessment Volumne, shewing the chief returns prepared..

Cesses collected with the Imperial Revenue.

286. The Cesses, calculated at 2-8 per cent. on the Government demand, are as follows :—

Road Fund,	...	...	...	1-0	per cent.
School,	...	...	...	1-0	"
District Post,	...	...	...	0-4	"
Margin,	...	...	...	0-4	"

The total sum collected amount to Rs. 26,450.

Engagements taken from the Landowners.

287. Engagements to pay the Government demand have been taken from all Landowners, with whom Settlement has been made ; the term of Settlement has been fixed at 30 years from the date when the revised demand was first collected ; but a proviso has been added, enabling the Government of India to continue the present Settlement, for such further period as it may think proper.

288. On the final sanction of His Excellency the Viceroy being obtained, I would recommend that Puttas or counterparts of these Durkhasts, be distributed. The Zemindars have several times asked for them, and seemed surprized at not receiving them ; I hear that among themselves, they attribute their non-receipt to an "arricre pensée" on part of Government ; and an intention of again revising the demand. Such an idea if it really exists should be at once removed, and as it would be, by grant of a Putta, I strongly recommend their issue.

Distribution of Puttas recommended.

289. As a rule, 4 equal kists *viz.*, November, December, and May, June, have been fixed for payment of the Government demand ; but in Villages liable to inundation from Rivers or Tanks ; and in which the khureef, and hewunt crops are wanting, the November and December kists, have been fixed at 6 annas, and the May and June, at 10 annas in the rupee ; thus saving the zemindar from any recourse to the money lenders. The number of villages, however, in which unequal kists have been allowed are few, only 164 out of the 1,194 contained in the District.

Number of Kists, and proportion of Revenue payable at each.

290. In conclusion I have but to solicit final confirmation of the revised demand, which I believe to be equitable, and likely to work well.

Final sanction solicited.

## JUDICIAL PART II.

291. In addition to the work of assessment the Settlement Department has been entrusted with forming the record of right ; not merely upon the basis of one year possession, as in the older Provinces, but on the abstract right of the disputants themselves, the Courts being invested with the authority of Civil Courts, and by a late legislative enactment (Act XVI of 1865,) so long as the Settlement is pending, the ordinary Civil Courts of the District have no jurisdiction, in regard to suits for land, or things pertaining to land.

Record right how formed

292. In early days the Settlement Courts, were enjoined to be most careful, in allowing no existing right to escape record, Circular No. 46 of 1863 laying down, that only a limited period would be given, after close of the Settlement, operations, for rectifications of errors in the record ; and that after 3 years the Civil Courts would be barred from taking up suits, founded on rights existing previous to the Settlement, but unrecorded ; in fact, that all rights claimed hereafter, would have to be founded on a title, derived from the record so prepared, and not on a pre-existent right.

Orders given, that every care should be taken, to record the right of every one.

293. Acting in these injunctions, every effort has been made to render the records, as complete as possible. The chief are, 1st the Khuteonee in which is entered, details of all proprietary, and under proprietary occupancy ; 2nd the Kewut, or register of shares in proprietary right ; and 3rd the Administration paper in which is detailed, 1st all subordinate rights in groves, seer, irrigation, piscatory &c., and 2nd Village customs.

Injunctions were acted upon.

294. Lately I have heard doubts expressed, how far these records are of judicial force ; so long as Circular No. 46 of 1865, remain uncancelled I think it is clear, that it is the intention of Government that

The doubts expressed as to judicial force of the Settlement records dissented from.

they should ; but if I am wrong in this I think it a simple waste of time and money, taking the extraordinary pains enjoined by this, and other Circulars. If the Settlement records, are to be open to revision to the end of time, and nothing less than a formal decree will have effect in the Civil Court, I am clearly of opinion, that we ought to revert to the system pursued, in the older Provinces, as laid down in Regulation VII of 1822 ; and forming our record on possession only, leave the decision of actual disputes to proceed at leisure.

Records believed complete.

295. But believing as I did, that the Settlement records would have judicial force ; no pains have been spared to render them as complete as possible, or leave any persons rights undefined, or undetermined. I believe I have succeeded in this ; and though a few cases, especially in Tehseel Suffeepoor, which from having been the last taken up, was necessarily somewhat hurried, may keep cropping up, for some little time ; I have every hope, that they will be found few in number, and very unimportant in character.

Preparation of rough copies of all records, at an early stage, found necessary.

296. In preparing these records, I found that unless rough copies were made at an early stage, the work would never get on, and we should have no chance of complying with the orders then in force ; I therefore set these records in hand at the earliest possible period, khuteonees were drawn up, as soon after the khusrah had been prepared as possible, as explained in para 262 ; and the Register of co-sharers, as soon as any particular right had been decreed. Thus at an early stage, the majority of persons interested in the different rights ; as over proprietary, sub-settlement, inferior under proprietary, groves &c., soon became aware of there standing ; and if dissatisfied either filed their suits at the time, or as soon as the case work of their village was taken up.

Procedure imposed much labour, but result satisfactory.

297. This necessarily imposed much labour on the establishment generally, but the result I think very satisfactory ; disputes were eliminated and disposed of, in above half the time they were before this system was introduced, and it gave the people plenty of time to recognize ther position ; and as I had every document proclaimed in the village, a copy in Hindee being exposed in the Choupal, none can say that he was either taken by surprise, or was unaware of what was going on ; while we obtained a record of every sharer instead of merely the heads of Puttees or families. As far as possible, every one connected with the department, was enlisted on the side of accuracy ; it was impressed upon every one, that it was his duty, not merely, to make his own record correct, but wherever, one depended on, or was checked by another, to take care that all agreed ; and wherever an error of omission or commission was discovered, no matter in whose proceedings, it was to be immediately reported and enquired into. Thus every one's work was always more or less, coming up under supervision and inspection, and I think I am justified in assuming, that we have brought to light, and recorded the rights of every one.

Of this I am quite sure, that we all, each in his own sphere, have done our best to arrive at this wished for conclusion.

298. Rights may be divided into two main classes ; 1st Proprietary rights, which may be described as those which the owner holds, direct from the Crown ; and 2nd Under proprietary rights, which the owner holds in subordination to a superior proprietor, to whom he pays a portion of the produce, either directly in the shape of rent, or indirectly by personal service, or occasional presents.

Rights described.

299. The Proprietary holdings are as follows :—

Proprietary holdings.

1st. Superior proprietary right in entire estate.

2nd. Sharers in ditto.

3rd. Holders of small chuck's or patches of land.

4th. Holders of rights, in lakes, rivers, waste, and other sayer items.

300. Under proprietary holdings are :—

Sub-proprietary holdings.

1st. Sub-settlement in Talooquas.

2nd. Holders of Seer and Nankar in Talooquas.

3rd do. do. in independent villages.

4th. Holders of groves (land not being in proprietary possession.)

301. We thus find, that under the old rules there were 4 classes of proprietary, and 4 of under proprietary holdings. There will now however be one added to the latter *viz* : rights of occupancy at somewhat lower than market rates ; the persons having such rights, being those expropriators, who having lost their seer, or other under proprietary rights, have continued cultivating land, in the village, of which they were once the owners.

Tenures summed up.

302. The tenures are for the most part simple ; by far the great portion of the district, being held by independent proprietary communities, descendants of the original colonizers, who drove out, and exterminated the Aborigines ; notwithstanding the anarchy, which prevailed for so many years previous to annexation, they have to a great extent held their own to the last, and though often deprived of the direct engagement of their villages by outsiders, favorites of the men in power, in the end always succeeded in re-establishing themselves, and recovering possession.

Proprietary tenures generally.

303. The chief proprietary tenures, with the percentage, each bears to the total number of villages in the district, are as follows :—

Chief Proprietary tenures

TENURES.	NO. OF VILLAGES.	PERCENTAGE.
Talooqdaree,	266- $\frac{3}{4}$	22
Zemindaree,	561- $\frac{1}{2}$	47
Putteedaree,	344- $\frac{3}{4}$	29
Bhyachāra,	21	2

Talooquas of 3 descriptions.

304. The Talooqdars of this district, are a few in number, and uninfluential ; they may be divided into 3 classes ; 1st hereditary, 2nd auction, 3rd recent creations of our Government, for services rendered during the disturbances.

The numbers of each description being as follows.

	No. of Talooquas.	No. of village	Percentage.
Hereditary Talooqdars,	5	51	19
Auction Do.	5	156 $\frac{1}{4}$	58
Recent creations,	8	59 $\frac{1}{2}$	23

Hereditary Talooqdars.

305. It will be seen that the hereditary Talookdars are few in number and unimportant as regards extent of their estates ; the only ones, who can lay claim to be so, and require mention are, Dya Shunkur of Parendah, head of the Dikhets ; Chowdry Goolab Sing of Surosec, nominal head of the Purihars ; Chowdry Dost Ally of Oonao ; and Chowdry Gopal Sing of Bangurmow.

Chowdry Gopal Singh of  
Bangurmow.

306. Of the first three, I have already given an account in paras 196 221 244, there remains only Chowdry Gopal Sing; though by caste a Kulwar (makers and vendors of spirits) his family have long held a small Talooqua in the Bangurmow Pergunnah, and many generations ago were invested with the office of Chowdry. Several circumstances have combined to maintain the family in a flourishing condition ; as a rule they were all true to one another, the head of the family being obeyed and supported by the junior members of the house, to the utmost of their power ; they generally had able men at the head of their affairs, who while keeping well with the local officials of Government, made friends with all the Rajpoot Zemindars of the Pergunnah, by standing security, and otherwise assisting them in times of trouble ; and that these Rajpoots would stand by their friends in turn, was shewn, in 1258 Fusly when the hated Chuckladar Budrenath ventured for some fancied offence, to imprison Bulakeedass the favorite Canoongoe of the Dikhets, whereupon the clan rose to a man, and carried him out of the Jultuthur Fort, ironed as he was, in face of the Chuckladar and all his troops. Thus backed by the friendship of the fighting class, using their position as Pergunnah officials judiciously, and paying promptly and regularly, the family continued to flourish up to annexation ; when they lost all the estates they held in farm, and are now reduced to their own small ancestral property. The present Talooqdar Gopal Singh is one of the most intelligent Native gentlemen I have met in Oudh, as an Honorary Assistant Commissioner he has always earned the approbation of higher authority ; he has treated his under proprietors with liberality, nearly every one of the cases brought against him having been settled amicably out of Court ; and as a landlord his character stands very high.

Auction Talooqdars, Ma-  
hund Goor Narain Dass.

307. The chief auction Talooqdars, are Rajah Beharee Lall of Mowrawun ; and the successor to Mahunt Goor Narain Dass, the well known Nanukshahie Fukeer, who chiefly acquired his estates, by the

Zemindars voluntarily putting their villages under his protection, to escape the oppression of the Chuckladars ; at the same time relinquishing all rights, but Seer and Nankar, which have now been secured to them. The superior proprietary right carrying the right to engage, having been decreed, under the rules then in force, to the Talooqdar.

308. Rajah Beharee Lall is perhaps, as good a specimen of the auction Talooqdar, as can be found in Oudh ; and the rise of his family from being small bankers, and money lenders, to the position of influential landowners, illustrates admirably, the manner in which the country was managed, under the native rulers who succeeded Nawab Saadut Ally Khan.

Rajah Beharee Lall of Mowrawun.

309. Goorun Mull, the ancestor of Chundun Lall, the real founder of the fortunes of the house, accompanied Sadut Khan Boorhanool Mook when appointed Governor of Oudh, from Agra as his private Moonshee ; after some years, he settled at Dhoondea Klera under the protection of the great Bais Chieftain Rao Murdun Singh, becoming his banker, and steward of the Illaqua. In the next generation Herderam having quarrelled with Rao Rughoonath Sing on the subject of accounts, fled to Mowrawun, putting himself under the protection of the Chuckladar who gave him a patch of Maafee land, on which to build a house. Here the family settled down, extending the banking business, and setting up as merchants in cotton, cloth, &c. Finally Herderam was appointed Treasurer to the Nazim of Baiswara ; a most lucrative post as I will endeavour to shew.

Goorun Mull the founder of the family, their settlement at Mowrawun.

310. On the appointment of Nazim or Chuckladar, he had to furnish security, which he did usually in Mahajunce Bills furnished by his Treasurer, who thus from the commencement, had the Chuckladar in his debt ; in addition to the interest paid on this nominal advance, all the collections were paid into his hands, and as the coinage changed yearly, all sums paid in the old money were received at a discount (Butta) ; but as it was paid away at par, the difference became the Treasurer's perquisite. As security for zemindars, who were almost always required to furnish a surety for due payment of the Government Revenue, he received from 2 to 5 per cent on the demand, in payment of his services ; and as he always charged from 24 to 36 per cent, for money advanced by him, his profits were very large. In addition to this, he was always at hand to bid for any estate, which might be going cheap ; a not unusual occurrence when uninfluential zemindars were rather eager than otherwise, to get rid of the trouble and danger, of holding their villages themselves.

Mode in which Treasurers to Nazims acquired wealth under native rule.

311. In this way the family prospered, but it was not until 1810 that Chundun Lall great grandson of Herderam first held villages in his own name ; from that time, however, he rapidly added to his property ; for from an estate of three villages in 1810, it had increased, to one paying  $2\frac{1}{4}$  lacs, in 1825 ; and with but few variations, he continued holding estates paying from  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to  $2\frac{1}{4}$  lacs of Government Revenue per annum. Having acquired almost the whole by sale, or mortgage, for

Rise of Chundun Lall, lands are acquired.

all but nominal sums, when the zemindars were depressed by exactions of the Chuckladars and other Government Officials, Chundun Lall lived to see his family established as large landed proprietors; and dying in 1854 was succeeded by his son Gouree Shlunkur; who for his services during the disturbances was one of the six Talooqdars, whose estates were exempted from confiscation by Lord Canning, and who further had the title of Rajah conferred upon him.

As Landlords character of the family good.

312. However little the means by which the estate was acquired, would bear strict scrutiny; the family has always borne a good character as landlords; their Tenants were sure of protection from the exactions of Government Officials, and liberal provision was made for the support of the ex-zemindars. I hardly remember a case in which the Courts have decreed a larger amount of Seer, and Nankar, than the Talooqdar originally offered; and it was generally found that he had given somewhat more than the ex-proprietor formerly received.

Recently created Talooqdars.

313. The principal Talooquas created by the British Government belong to Oomrao Singh of Gulgulha; Runjct Singh of Kantha; Baboo Ram Saliac successor to Baboo Shewpershad of Mowrawun; and Rajah Kasheepershad of Sussendee; who all received confiscated zemindaree estates in reward; besides these, several Talooqdars of neighbouring Districts hold an odd village here and there, granted them in reward, but no remark is required regarding them.

Zemindaree tenure.

314. The Zemindaree villages, viz. those held in common, by the community, under the management of their representative Lumberdars, are numerous, but chiefly found in those Pergunnahs wanting in powerful Rajpoot clans; wherever villages were liable to change hands, though shareholders might be numerous, division of land has seldom taken place; as a rule however, sharers in undivided estates are few in number, the reason being I imagine, that the uninfluential members of the community, excluded from any share in the management, wandered away in quest of service, finally settling down in new homes, leaving those who remained to fight the matter out as best they might, and so when order was restored, their rights were formed to have become virtually extinct under the limitation law.

Sub-divisions may be anticipated.

315. Now subdivision of villages into Puttees may soon be expected to commence; litigation in our Courts has created so many animosities, that it is hardly possible, the members of the brotherhood should hold together much longer.

Putteedaree tenure.

316. Putteedaree villages are found in excess among the powerful Rajpoot clans, as Dikhets, Chowhan, Purihars, Raikwars, &c., and indeed wherever possession remained fairly constant. The imperfect form chiefly prevails, the cultivated land being almost entirely divided, according to some standard fixed by the original dividers; this standard is usually a Beegah, but in some villages, an arbitrary one has been fixed, as in Kulha Utoura where the shares are divided by reference to an assumed total area of 158 Bhyachara Beegahs as they are called, the actual cultivated and total area being very much greater, the former

amounting to 913 acres, the latter to 1063 acres. The zemindars have no tradition, as to how or why this standard was fixed, and I have not been able to get any clue, from which to hazard even a guess. For the rest, the homestead, waste, water, &c., are held in common by all; some times the homestead may be divided, but waste and water never. I do not know one Village, which can be classed as perfect Putteedaree. In these villages, each Putteedar is completely master of his own puttee, and so long as he pays the sum assessed upon it, the representative Lumberdar cannot interfere in any way with the interior management, nor can he collect from the cultivators direct.

317. As a rule the tenure is exceeding simple, each Village community being separate from the other. The complicated tenures, found in the Eastern Districts no where prevailing, except perhaps, in the old Pergunnah of Ujgaen now joined to Julothur. It contained 30 villages, held by a family of Dikhet Thakoors, originally springing from the same head, but now divided into separate communities; instead, however, of each Village being held separately as elsewhere, almost every one, in the Pergunnah, holds a share in some of the neighbouring estates. It is not, that the lands of one, lie intermingled with those of another; but that the shares held, are all regularly defined portions of each Village; in most instances the cultivated land is alone divided, the waste, water, and townships, being held in common, by all the shareholders. According to tradition, the intention of the founder of the scheme, was to bind all his descendants together, and, however much they might quarrel among themselves, give them all, an interest, in joining against outside aggression; this they have done, and not only against outsiders, but against each other; no farmer, or single member of the brotherhood, ever had a chance of usurping the rights of others, and to this day, the villages still remain intact in possession of their ancestral owners.

Tenure as rule simple;  
exception however, given.

318. Our object has been to perpetuate this tenure, and while taking care, to define most scrupulously, the rights of each individual holder, to maintain the joint responsibility, by keeping every record "Mouzahwar" rather than by proceeding to a perfect partition, to create a number of distinct Mehals, which would have at once loosened the bands which held the community together, destroying that which had been maintained with so much care, we accepted the status, found by us, and by abstaining from any interference, have endeavoured to uphold it. In the preparation of the records, we found no difficulty whatever each Village was made a separate Thoke, and having defined the rights of each of these with reference to one another, we proceeded to define the rights in each Thoke; this was a comparatively simple operation for either the land was divided in accordance with the Kewut of the main Village, or it was held in common, managed by the Lumberdars. It will be interesting to see, whether, they continue to hang together, or whether, they will of themselves separate by claiming a perfect partition.

Object kept in view, has  
been to maintain existing  
tenures.

Bhyachara tenure, villages  
in which found few in number;  
origin of tenure.

319. The number of Villages is very small indeed, in which the Bhyachara description of tenure prevails, there are but 21 villages in the whole District. In these villages, the measure of a sharer's interest is limited to the amount of the land, in his proprietary occupancy. The original dividers appear to have discarded all idea of ancestral share, and to have apportioned to each sharer, that amount of land, which he was in a position to cultivate properly; so that one brother who had 3 ploughs, received 3 times as much land, as he who had but one; in no other way can the discrepancies in amount of holding, by apparently equal sharers be accounted for. The circumstances which led to such a division, have long been forgotten, and the probabilities are, that any future division will take place in accordance with the laws of inheritance.

Number of Puttees very  
large; sub-division cause of  
distress among the small  
land owners.

320. The number of divided Puttees in villages held in severalty, are very great; the average number being 10 per village, and as the average number of sharers in each Puttee, may be set down at 4, we have about 40 sharers per village; taking the average size of villages, this would give about 13 acres of malgoozaree land per sharer. The majority of these men have nothing to live upon but their little property, it is not therefore to be wondered at their getting into debt, considering their previous habits, and general dislike to work. The great majority keep plough men, and no man calling himself a *Zemindar* would permit his family, to work in his fields. I therefore see but little hope of the present race lasting many years longer; their land must pass into the hands of those who have capital, and therefore into the hands of the few. I confess that I cannot regret this, believing as I do, that it will in the end benefit both the country, and the mass of the people generally.

Views expressed in regard  
to advantage in India of  
large, over small holdings.

321. This is opposed to the views of most political economists, and will therefore sound presumptuous; but India, and the manners and customs of its inhabitants, are so widely different to anything seen in Europe, that it by no means follows, what is beneficial for one country, must necessarily be good for the other. As far as I understand their writings, European Political economists, found their approbation of the subdivision of land among the many, on the grounds of the ownership giving an incentive to work, in improving the land; and a certain pride, and feeling of prudence, which will prevent any over sub-division, by leading some of the sons away into other walks of life, rather than sink into insignificance, by forcing a division of the property, which though able to support one family in comfort, will not support six, and that though nominally there is no limit to sub-division, practically there is; possibly among an enterprising, industrious nation, these theories may be correct, and may work advantageously; but here in India, we have to deal with a people, naturally the reverse, except one or two castes, as Koormees, Kachees, and perhaps Lodhs, all the others are as a rule idle, indolent, and unenterprising; these faults increasing as the pressure of mere daily want is lessened. Instead of the industry, and frugality observed at home among the peasant proprietors; we find out here extravagance, and that false pride, which leads to

idleness ; my own belief, founded on observation among the people is, that economically it is the very worst thing we can do, to give any man, a small holding, or a *petty interest* in the soil ; the pride of ownership as a rule leads to idleness ; and a determination to remain in the one spot, so long as there is a blade of grass he can call his own, prevents the owner adventuring into other paths of life ; instead therefore of ownership engendering that pride and forethought, which leads a man to seek other employment, rather than sink below his father's status, the slightest interest in the Village, even down to a share in a tree, binds that man and all his descendants to remain by that village, and follow one after the other in the same path. The Zemindars thoroughly understand this feeling of their countrymen, and often give their Ryots patches of land free of rent on which to plant groves, on the condition that the grove is to be given up, if the owner leaves the village ; they well know that no man will leave a place where he has any thing he can call his own.

This bar to emigration, from the more thickly to the sparsely peopled Districts, must be bad, and disproves I venture to think, in his country at least, the theory of ownership in land, emplanting prudent ideas in the breasts of the owners, in reality, it seems to me it does exactly the reverse.

322. As regards ownership increasing industry, look at the difference between the field of a Rajpoot, Brahmin, Kaith, or Mahomedan petty proprietor, paying but the Government Jumma, and a Lodi or even Aheer, not to mention a Koormee or Kachee, tenant at will, liable to enhancement every year. I have no hesitation in asserting, that the former will not produce half, what the latter does, and the owner will not be as comfortably off in the world. No, what we want in India are not pauper peasant proprietors, who can and will do nothing, but large land owners with fairly liberal ideas, who have both the power and will, to assist their Tenants, with advance at moderate interest, erecting bunds, and building wells, and in adverse seasons, are content to wait for their rent, as was done by several considerable landowners in the Oonao District in 1864 when the rain failed, and the crops were damaged to a very considerable extent. The peasant proprietors cannot do this, having nothing to fall back upon, the failure of Tenants to pay up, is with them, simply ruin, and consequently they must press hardly upon their dependants ; I think therefore, I am justified in not regretting, the gradual disappearance of the peasant proprietor, who will not work himself, has no money wherewith to purchase labour, and will insist on subdivision, until he is a landowner but in name. In this District the miserable system of subdivision, is the cause of the ruin of half if not two thirds of the village communities ; and every succeeding generation will only make matters worse, if the land remains in present hands.

323. Great pains to have been taken to prepare the Kewuts, or register of proprietary possession. At first, it was only prepared, after all disputes had been disposed of judicially ; but finding that by this want

Doubts expressed in regard to mere ownership inducing industry.

Kewuts. Procedure in their preparation explained.

of method, many persons were omitted, and litigation extended ; latterly before this class of case was taken up, I made the Sudder Monserim, have a general tree and a rough kewut prepared ; in the first was shewn all the members of the community whether present, or absent ; and in the second, those who were either actually in possession of a share, or admitted without dispute. If objections to this were raised, the parties were directed to file their suits in the Court of the Officer in charge of the Pergunnah, who at the proper time, disposed of all such claims ; after they had been disposed of, the kewut with all the proceedings were sent out to the Sudder Moonserim, who being on the spot, could more easily command the attendance of the sharers, for the purpose of having the judicial orders carried out, and in Puttedaree villages the amount of land belonging to each Puttee, entered from the khuteoncee, and in all troublesome kewuts each sharer was furnished with a list of the fields, entered opposite his name ; the kewut was then proclaimed, and after the shareholders had an opportunity of verifying its correctness, the whole proprietary body attended before a Judicial Officer, and attested each entry ; after which the signature of every one present, was taken to the correctness of the record . After this had been done, I never allowed alteration, unless the suitor could shew, that he had not been present at this final verification. Thus while every care was taken, that there should be no surprise, every one was made to bring forward his claim in the first instance ; it would never have answered, to allow a man to consent in Court to a certain arrangement one day, and allow him to back out of it the next. No one either asked or compelled him to consent, each one did it of his own free will, but once having given his assent, he was not entitled to back out ; just as little, as a suitor, who had confessed judgement one day, could claim a trial of the same case the next. It is true that in order to simplify procedure, and expedite the work, we did not require each uncontested claim to be advanced in writing ; but as the parties were confronted before a Court of competent jurisdiction, and each entry in the record, made and confirmed on the confession of the parties interested ; the proceedings are pure judicial records, and have the same effect, as if the tedious process of regularly filing a friendly suit regarding every entry had been gone through ; any attempt therefore, of a person present at this final proceeding to reverse it, would I imagine, be barred under section II of Act VIII of 1859, which forbids the same case being tried twice over. Of course parties who were not present, and had no opportunity of putting forward their objections, have a clear right to file a regular suit for amendment of record.

Miscellaneous rights when determined.

324. Miscellaneous rights in irrigation, piscatory &c. were settled, when the Wajiboolurz came to be written, which was done after all rights had been recorded, and disputes in a fair way towards adjustment.

Case work.

325. The number of disputes regarding proprietary right have been numerous, as follows :—

Nature of claims.	No. of Villages.	No. of Cases Instituted.		
		Decreed.	Dismissed.	Total.
Proprietary right in entire Villages or independent Chucks.	1194	189	2,088	2,277
Shares in Do.	928	1,202	2,629	3,831
Miscellaneous.	1,194	2,017	3,426	5,473
		3,438	8,143	11,581

326. From this statement it will be seen that the great majority of claims to entire Villages have been dismissed ; and this is due in a great measure, to the care with which the first summary Settlement was made. The Officers entrusted with this duty, having ample means at command, for ascertaining the persons having best title to the zemindar, took full advantage of them, and I confess I never was thoroughly satisfied; when I came to a decision on this point, adverse to the parties put in possession at annexation. However the number of changes have been comparatively few, but 161 villages or 17 per cent having changed hands, or been deereed the property of the State.

Large number of claims rejected, due to care taken at 1st Summary Settlement.

327. In disputes regarding shares, 30 per cent of the claims have been deereed, to 70 per cent, rejected.

Claims to shares admitted

The number of rejections may seem large, but all these claims were not brought by parties, entirely out of possession for recovery of their ancestral share ; but it often happened, that a suit was brought by one co-sharer against another, to oust the latter on plea of no possession within limitation ; I need hardly say, that as a rule, these claims were rejected ; at summary settlement, arrangements among co-sharers having been for the most part entered into voluntarily, no one was allowed to draw back therefrom. These cases have swelled the number of rejections, and consequently the above figures do not shew the number of persons, who sued for, and obtained their ancestral property.

328. In deciding on claims of this description, some difficulty has been found, in clearly defining the word "*possession*" in accordance with the custom of the people ; my own impression is, that our interpretation of it, is not only too strict, but is in reality incorrect ; for if correct, and only those who shared in explanation of accounts are to be considered "*possessed* ;" then it is a most singular circumstance, that in the most Zemindaree district in Oudh, I should not have been able to find a single instance of explanation of accounts having been given by the manager, or Lumberdar, to his co-sharers. In Putteedaree villages, a distribution of Jumma was made over the lands, held in severalty ; but beyond this, no accounts were ever rendered, or made out. I believe the custom to have been, when sharers had partially separated, that is, had divided the moveable property, and lived in different houses, for the most capable to be the manager of the Village or Puttee, attend Government officials, provide for the cultivation of the Khalsa land, collect rents from the

Offers remarks on definition of the word "possession."

Ryots, pay Government demand, village servants, and expenses, and for all this trouble and risk take whatever profit he could make ; while the other sharers held such seer as they were capable of working, or which represented according to their calculation, a fair share of the profit of the estate ; for this seer they merely paid the " Behree" rate, or that rate, at which the Government demand fell. They were responsible for their share of the loss, after the manager had been sold up, but the manager, took the profit, as compensation for his risk. Accounts were thus very greatly simplified, a great point among an ignorant illiterate people, while each man, received his share in proportion to his risk ; but I am sure every one of them would have been very much astonished, if suddenly told, that he never could get more ; for it was no uncommon thing, for the manager to be deposed, one of those holding seer, being promoted to the post, the ex-manager taking the seer ; I remember a case at this moment, where this was done, and where the new manager held for many years up to annexation, when a division of the estate being decided upon, each sharer received his due portion of the khalsa land ; I should therefore like to see some ruling issued, by which the possession of a share, should be defined, rather according to old native custom, than English ideas of what that custom should be.

The liberal interpretation  
laid down in above para has  
practically been acted upon.

329. I believe that practically, we have acted in the majority of instances, on the peoples view of possession, and consequently no harm has been done, and that the great majority of the seerdars alluded in para 340 are those, who have compromised matters with the parties in possession, both sides being willing to give up a little, the more so, as in the Nawabie, in the vast majority of instances, the profit on their seer, was all the Zemindar engaging for the village received, Government taking all the khalsa collections. I have found, that the sharers in possession, have acted as a rule liberally, and admitted many persons to a share, who would not otherwise have been able to obtain one ; the only persons, against whom strenuous opposition was made, were those, who had fled in times of difficulty, leaving the other co-sharers to fight the matter out, as best they could ; I confess I fully sympathised with the objectors, and when I had to give a decree to such an one, I always felt that I was doing an injustice, in taking away a share from him, who had fought and struggled for it in times of danger and difficulty, without being able to award compensation.

Claims to Chucks ; and  
other Miscellaneous cases.

330. In many of the larger compareenary villages, a considerable number of persons will be found holding small parcels of land or chucks, acquired either by sale or mortgage from the village landowners ; the tenure is known as " khetgaina" mortgage being the chief method by which the land was acquired ; it usually arose in this way, a zemindar wanted to borrow a small sum of money, and not finding any one ready to advance it on personal security, mortgaged a few fields to his village Mahajun, or some other well to do resident, making over the profit of the field, in payment of the interest due on the money lent ; as regarded the Government demand, various arrangements were made, either land was given entirely rent free, or a fixed sum was agreed upon, or the mort-

gagee paid according to "Behree" rate ; and thus the holding continued, time slipped by, the mortgage remained unredeemed, and when we came to enquire into the tenure, it proved usually, that by efflux of time the mortgage had become a sale, and the proprietary right had to be decreed to the mortgagee, who thus became the owner of the land. When the Jumma came to be divided among the separate holders in the village, the question naturally arose, in cases where the land had been sold rent free, or with but a nominal rent charge upon it, what was to be done ; was the zemindar to be forced to pay the full sum assessed upon his puttee, when possibly he only held half the land, on product of which, the demand was fixed, or was Government to abate its demand, or was the Government demand to be paid by the actual proprietors of the land. The latter course was unhesitatingly adopted ; it was held, that no one had a right to alienate the Government Revenue, and that no land, unless expressly exempted by Government, could be released from payment of the land Revenue, where such exemption would cause a direct loss to Government. No opposition was ever made to the assessment of these chucks, for the holders well knew, that all proprietors of land were bound to pay their quota ; their names then, through not appearing in the kewut, in consequence of their having no interest in the common land in the village, do appear in the division of Jumma papers, and their rights are detailed in clause 12 of the administration paper. I may mention, that when the mortgage was found redeemable, the lien was usually paid off.

Further the Chuckdars are numerous in the large Mahomedan Qusbahs, but from a different cause. In these Qusbahs the tenure is very different to that found prevailing in the rest of the district ; it would appear that originally, the whole of the surrounding land was given in Jagheer to the conquering settlers, who either planted groves and orchards, or cultivated the land, as best suited their convenience. Thus there was no superior proprietary community intervening between the crown and the small holders, but every man was proprietor of the plot of land assigned to him ; gradually as small holdings lapsed or were confiscated, a Government holding was created, which was either leased to some of the leading men in the town, or held under direct management by the Government officials. In the time of Saadut Ally Khan when he confiscated all the Jagheers in Oudh, this "Khalsa turruf" as it was called, received large addition, as the owners of the cultivated plots, preferred giving them up, to paying rent for them. They continued, however, to hold their orchard lands, which were never assessed under native rule. As time went on, many of these orchards were cleared of trees and cultivated, but under the lax system prevailing in the latter days of the Nawabie, no notice was taken of this land, and the descendants of the original holders continued in possession.

At annexation in most of these Qusbahs, the superior proprietary right was given to those residents, who could show, that they had enjoyed the lease of the khalsa turruf, and generally these men have been confirmed in possession at this settlement ; but as they never had any right either by inheritance, or prescription, to the orchard or hitherto rent free lands, it was necessary to protect the smaller holders,

and this we did by making them all Chuekdars, and recording their land separately in the khuteonee, apportioning the share of the Government demand, according to the value of each holding ; this demand they will pay through the Lumberdars, and so long as they do so, the Lumberdars have no power to interfere in any way. The other proprietary cases, are few in number and unimportant in character ; the great mass of the miscellaneous cases, having been suits for groves and produce of orchards, which should have been classed as subordinate claims, but unfortunately no detail of these cases has been kept in the office.

## Under proprietary rights.

331. Under-proprietary rights may be divided into two heads ; 1st Superior under proprietary rights, carrying title to a sub-settlement ; 2nd Inferior under proprietary rights, carrying but a title to land at favourable rates, or to a small annual cash payment, or to both.

Sub-settlements few in number, reason given.

332. Sub-settlements are few as might be expected from the manner in which the villages were acquired by the Talooqdars ; but 21 villages 15 biswas are so held.

## Hereditary Talooqdars.

333. Among the hereditary Talooqdars, Chowdry Goolab Singh of Surosee, is the only one who has any, and from the constitution of his Talooqua this was to have been expected ; when he was elected Chief of the Purihars, in order to increase his power, and influence, all his immediate relations, put their villages into his estate, merely paying their Revenue through him ; this state of affairs has been continued ; the sub-lessees paying merely the Government demand, plus a small percentage as " huq talooqdaree"

## Auction Talooqdars.

334. The auction Talooqdars, having chiefly acquired their villages, by sale and mortgage, held the zemindaree right by transfer, and are therefore entitled to hold them kham ; only those few villages not acquired in this way have been given in sub-lease.

Recently created Talooqdars.

335. As the estates of the recently created Talooqdars were chiefly confiscated zemindaree villages, no sub-lease, or other under proprietary tenure could be given. The ancestral zemindars lost their villages, in consequence of their persistent rebellion against the Government, and were not entitled, either legally or justly to any thing. They went against us, with their eyes open, obstinately held out against all offers, and rightly suffered for their contumacy.

Inferior under proprietary rights, given to considerable extent all over District.

336. Inferior under-proprietary rights, have been freely given. As a rule the Talooqdars at once stated, what they had been in the habit of giving, and even when contested, investigation proved the truth of their statements. Thus many more cases would have been settled amicably, had the under proprietors consented to accept their position, and take what they had previously enjoyed.

Pergunnah Futtelpoor an exception ; reasons for this given.

337. Excepting in Pergunnah Futtelpoor there are but very few Talooqdaree villages in which some under rights have been given, but the circumstances of Futtelpoor are peculiar. In many years previous to annexation, the whole Pergunnah had been in the hands of the notorious Jusa Singh of Jajamow, and his cousin Kapal Singh ;

these men by force or fraud, gradually removed every zemindar out of his village taking it themselves ; once in their possession no male member of the old Zemindar's family, was allowed to reside in the village, they were offered service as retainers, and posted in out-lying villages, or if they refused service, they had to fly the country ; thus from Jusa and Bhopal Singh they received nothing in recognition of their ex-zemindaree rights. At annexation a large proportion of the zemindars recovered their estates, others however failed to do so ; on disturbances breaking out, Jusa Singh and his cousin joined the rebels, and were up to the last, our most determined foes. After the disturbances, their estates were confiscated, and given in reward to various loyal persons, who thereby acquired Jusa Singh's and Bhopal Singh's rights ; and as the ex-zemindars could not have obtained anything from these men, neither could they from their successors ; hence the large percentage of dismissed claims in this Pergunnah.

338. For the rest, the under-proprietors as a body have been fairly treated, considering the circumstances of each Talooqua. I note here the amount received by these men, details of each Talooqua being given in Statement No. VII, which I have ventured to alter slightly, from that prescribed in Financial Commissioner's Circular in order to give fuller details.

Amount of Land granted  
to under proprietors shown.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
NAMES OF TALOO- QUAS.	Number of villages.	Total Acres.	Assumed gross rental.	Government Jumma at 51 $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.	Balance of gross rental after deducting Col. 5.	Amount of land held by under-proprietors.	Rent of such land fixed by Settlement Officer.	Rent of such land at assumed gross rental rates.	Difference between columns 8 and 9.	Balance of column 6 after deducting column 10
TOTAL. ...	189 $\frac{1}{4}$	3,46,060	5,67,546	2,88,847	2,78,699	36,665	50,986	83,199	32,441	2,53,118

It will be seen, that there are but few villages, in which something has not been given to the ex-zemindars.

339. With regard to the number who share in the Seer and Nankar, I have every reason to believe, that as a rule, all those members of the ex-proprietary body who remained cultivating in the village, and who would have received a share had the ex-zemindars been admitted to engagements ; have now received a share in whatever under proprietary rights have been decreed. I had a register of these sharers, made in the same way, as Kewuts in independant villages, and afterwards embodied in the administration paper ; I mention this, as I have heard it asserted, that as a rule, only one or two of the brotherhood received a share, the rest being discarded. If Judicial decrees are alone looked to, this no doubt will be the result, but it cannot happen, if care is taken to hunt up, and record all existing rights.

Number of persons who share in the under rights opinion offered.

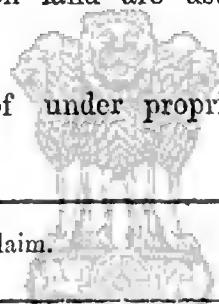
340. In independant villages, a right very similar to subordinate

Seerdars ; creation of tenure explained.

under proprietary rights in Talooqdarce villages will be found ; members of the brotherhood, who could not exactly prove a legal title to a share, received, usually by consent, a small amount of seer, for which a low fixed rent was demanded. These men were termed seerdars, to distinguish them from under proprietors in Talooquas, but their rights are identical, being both heritable and transferable.

Holders at fixed and favourable rates.

341. In some few villages, subordinate under proprietary rights, will be found, conveying a heritable, but not transferable title to the land so decreed. They have chiefly arisen in villages acquired by purchase, and settled by compromise between the parties. The purchaser, after the sale, having allowed the ex-zemindar and his family, some land at favourable rates, and being content to have the land secured to the recipients, with the sole proviso, that it was not transferable ; the ex-zemindar being content to accept the substantial advantages, rather than by pushing matters to extremity, gain or lose every thing. In one small Talooqua in the Lucknow district, this is the acknowledged and admitted custom ; and I have also learned that in all recent sales, the ex-zemindars, are secured in possession of some land under the same terms. The rents of such land are usually fixed, and at favourable rates.



Case work.

342. The number of under proprietary cases disposed of are as follows.

Nature of claim.	Total.	Decreed.	Dismissed.
For Sub-settlement, ..	140	49	91
,, Seer and Nankar, ..	750	550	200
,, Seer in independant Villages, ..	187	73	114
<b>Total.</b> ..	<b>1,077</b>	<b>672</b>	<b>405</b>

343. The number of claims to sub-settlement dismissed is large, 65 per cent having been rejected to 35 per cent decreed ; as shewn in preceding paras the constitution of the Talooquas precluded the possibility of their being many decrees, and the greater number of rejections, occurred on the publication of Act XVI of 1865, which the under proprietors, at first believed, was intended to give them sub-leases, under any circumstances.

This belief was only dissipated, by a number of claims, being promptly disposed of, the real effect of the measure being explained ; the other rights have already been commented upon.

Groves.  
The tenure under which they are held, and division into classes.

344. The Tenure in groves as already remarked, is of two kinds ; 1st proprietary, in which the land and trees belong to the same persons ; 2nd Non proprietary, in which land belongs to the Zemindar, and trees to the owners of the grove. The former class, chiefly belong to the zemindars themselves, or some mahajun, who has purchased a small patch of land from them. The second, belong either to respectable residents, or to the Ryots. As a rule, the owners of the trees have

but an interest in them, so long as they reside in the village, and though while in possession entitled to cut the trees down, should they forsake their homes, leaving the grove standing, they lose all rights in it, so long as they remain away from the village in which it is situated. They cannot plant fresh trees without permission of the Zemindar, and when so many of the trees have fallen, as to destroy the appearance of a grove, the land reverts to the Zemindar, who may do what he pleases with it; the few trees remaining however, still being left with the original owner.

345. Disputes regarding groves, have been numerous, and often most difficult of a satisfactory solution; actual possession being so difficult of determination specially in groves with no fruit trees. The exact number of cases of this nature disposed of, cannot now be ascertained, no separate register having been kept, they are included in the miscellaneous cases noted in para. 330, and form the bulk of them.

Disputes have been numerous.

346. The procedure followed in the Judicial side of the Settlement Courts in contested cases, is that laid down in Act VIII of 1859, for guidance of the regular Civil Courts; as far as possible, we tried to bring disputant to terms, and at first, arbitration was freely resorted to; but I regret to say, we had gradually to leave this off, respectable zemindars shirked the office, which brought them nothing but odium, and men with inferior characters, who consented to act, merely for what they could get out of the disputants, were worse than none; latterly, I refrained altogether from suggesting arbitration in questions of fact, leaving it for the parties, to make the request themselves. In matters of custom, or affecting family honor, I continued appointing arbitrators from the brotherhood with good effect, and most of the customs, regarding inheritance, have been at different times, confirmed by decision of Punchayuts. After Settlement, I believe a most useful Civil Code might be compiled from our records; taking the Benares School of Hindoo Law as our foundation, and correcting where a universal custom, has superceded that Law; and in the same way with Mahomedans. The proceedings have been almost all written out in the presiding officers hand writing, the exception being when Settlement first commenced, and before a regular system was introduced; all the files of cases belonging to one Village have been bound up together, and form Village Volumne No. 2.

Procedure adopted on Civil side of Settlement Court.

347. In all independent villages, Lumberdars have been appointed to represent the community, our procedure was as follows. On the shareholders assembling together, every man was called upon to vote, and to prevent mistakes afterwards, he at once signed the voting papers; the presiding officer after scrutinizing the votes, and allowing just weight to the wishes of the community, passed such orders, as he deemed proper, with reference to the size, tenure, and constitution of the village, and the capacity, and rights, of the candidates. For myself, I allowed no arbitrary change in the summary settlement Lumberdars; as the new appointments were made, only after most of the work was over, I considered those, who had been some years in office, and done all the heavy work

Lumberdars how appointed, remarks offered.

of the settlement, were entitled to maintenance in office, if there was nothing specific against them.

It is a position much coveted by shareholders, but violent changes produce much discontent, and more harm than gain, is caused by an unnecessary change in Lumberdars. I therefore as a rule, maintained the summary settlement Lumberdars, though in many of the large Puttedaree villages, I often added to them.

By whom appointment  
should be generally made.

348. These appointments, should generally be made by the Officer who has prepared the kewut ; if he has done his work even tolerably, he must know all the friendships and enmities in the village ; and as so much of the future peace and prosperity of the community, depends on these representatives, a knowledge of the circumstances of each village, as well as sound judgment, is required in the presiding officer.

Number of Lumberdars.

349. On the average, 2·3 Lumberdars per village have been appointed. This gives one for 7·9 sharers and Rs. 367 of Government Jumma.

Of course in Puttedaree and Blyachara villages, there are more, and in Zemindaree fewer ; I have given the average of the whole.

Division of Jumma, pro-  
ceduro detailed.

350. One of the last operations in settlement is the division of Jumma over the subdivided, Thokes and Puttees. This operation I have as far as possible left to the people themselves, satisfying myself before confirming it, that each puttee, had its fair share of the burden imposed on the whole village. Further than this, I do not think necessary, the more we get the people to do for themselves, and the less we interfere the better, and only divide authoritatively, when the sharers can not agree among themselves. When this had to be done, I went as far as possible on old custom ; in Blyachara villages where there are no known shares, division was made according to holding ; in Puttedaree according to the share, unless indeed there were very great discrepancies between holding and share, when an allowance might have to be made ; but to do this properly, the cause of depreciation had to be enquired into, for if the owner himself had thrown a portion of his cultivated land out of cultivation by planting orchards, or had reduced assets by neglect, it was only fair to maintain old custom ; but if land was really inferior, or wanting in amount, an allowance had to be made ; as a rule however, I found that whenever at original division, inferior land had been given, a customary allowance was deducted from the ordinary revenue rate, and therefore I found it better and fairer to hold by ancestral usage, to which the people had been accustomed for generations, and which was invariably a just one ; than proceed on any theories of my own. In distributing jummas, as in appointing Lumberdars, it was impossible to go by any fixed rule, every village had to be decided on its merits ; and when the zemindars are invited to co-operate with you, it is wonderful how rapidly and amicably the work can be got over.

Number of villages in  
which Jummas had to be  
distributed

351. Out of a total of  $365\frac{3}{4}$  villages in which jumma had to be distributed ;  $219\frac{1}{2}$  were divided according to share ; and  $146\frac{1}{4}$  according

to holding, or in which, allowance had to be made, for shares, and holding, not agreeing.

352. The late investigation having shown, that the simple cultivators according to custom, had no cultivating rights, none have been recorded in the Settlement papers.

Cultivators declared to have no cultivating rights.

353. Under recent orders however, the rights now granted to certain of the ex-proprietors, will have to be entered, but the District authorities will be easily able to make the few alterations necessary.

Alteration in Law made since completion of Settlement.

### CONCLUDING REMARKS.

354. In conclusion it will be only necessary to sum up our labours, and make a few remarks on the officers employed.

Conclusion.

355. The records, we have bound up in Village Volumes, giving each Tehsil, a distinctive coloured binding. In the first or Settlement Volume, will be found as follows :—

RECORDS,  
Settlements Volumes.

- 1st. Hudbust Papers.
- 2nd. Khusrah or field book.
- 3rd. Total area, classified according to soils.
- 4th. Khusrah of the Township.
- 5th. Abstract of above.
- 6th. List of Wells.
- 7th. Khuteonee.
- 8th. Statement No. II.
- 9th. Statement No. III or Kewut.
- 10th. Engagement to pay Government Jumma.
- 11th. A short proceeding declaring amount of Jumma.
- 12th. Agreement to division of Jumma.
- 13th. Wajiboolurz.
- 14th. Hindce Rent Roll.



15th. Final proceeding, in which is given a short narrative of the Settlement operations in the Village. In addition to these papers, 2 copies of the field map, and one of the Town lands, will be found in a pocket provided in the volume for the purpose.

356. In the second, will be found all the Judicial cases arranged in classes ; in the Talukdaree villages :—

VOLUME OF JUDICIAL CASES.

- 1st. Claims to Superior under-proprietary right.
- 2nd. Claims to inferior under-proprietary right.
- 3rd. Miscellaneous.

In independent villages.

- 1st. Claims to superior proprietary right.
- 2nd. Claims to Shares.
- 3rd. Miscellaneous.

A copious index affording a ready reference to any particular case; this method of binding the cases into Village Volumes, is infinitely preferable to handing them over loose to the District authorities, all necessity for cumbersome registers is done away with, and there is no possibility of a case being mislaid.

Additional records made over to Deputy Commissioner.

357. In addition to these Village Volumes, the Revenue Surveyors Pergunnah Maps, and Village plans, have also been transferred to the District authorities.

Cost of Settlement.

358. The total cost of the Settlement from its commencement to close has amounted to Rs. 3,22,946 as follows :—

Hudbust,	Rupees	37,295
Revenue Survey,	"	32,787
Khusrah Survey,	"	61,821
Preparation of Records,	"	1,01,986
Supervision and Judicial,	"	89,057

Cost measured by work done.

359. Considering the mass of work got through; this must be considered cheap, and will I have no doubt, compare well with other districts notwithstanding that Oonao was one of the first commenced upon, and every one down to the very Ameens, had for the most part, their work to learn. In initiating a new, and important work, errors are often made, which have afterwards to be remedied, and therefore the districts which commenced later, necessarily had the advantage of our experience, and of the men taught by us. Taking this then into consideration, the work has been done, as cheaply and rapidly, as could have been expected.

Officers.

360. As regards officers the District has almost always been underhanded. Up to August 1862, Mr. Clifford worked with but one extra Assistant; from that date up to June 1863, he had an Assistant in addition, but that Officer, then went on leave, and shortly after his return, Mr. Clifford himself went to England, the Assistant being placed in charge of the Settlement. At the same time the experienced Extra Assistant Pundit Madhopershad was removed, and one newly appointed, and without powers was sent in his place; and thus we continued, until early in 1865, when a second Extra Assistant was appointed, but as I was then appointed to officiate at Lucknow, the District really had but 2 officers as heretofore. I think therefore, we may take credit, to ourselves, for having worked as rapidly as we have done.

To Mr. Clifford, is mainly due the success which has attended our labours, he worked out for himself almost unaided, the principles upon which the work was to be carried on, and initiated those rules of practice, which have proved so efficacious, at the same time imbuing his subordinate establishment with his own zeal.

In his subordinates however, lie was most fortunate. Pundit Madhopershad is perhaps one of the best Extra Assistant Settlement Officers, I have seen, being both trustworthy, intelligent, and hard working.

The qualifications of the four Sudder Moonscirms, Pundit Bhaskur

Rao, Rae Hursookh Rae, Pundit Hurree Krishun, and Moulvee Azeezoo-deen, have been reported so constantly that it is unnecessary to record more here ; the first three have all been promoted to Extra Assistantships, and I would again take this opportunity of bringing most prominently forward, the claims of Moulvee Azeezoodeen, and begging promotion for him, at the first opportunity.

Regarding Extra Assistant Neamut Ally Khan, I have already submitted a report, and have nothing further to add.

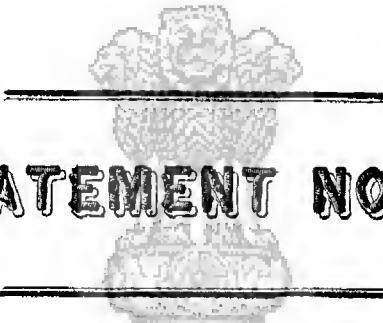
Naib Suddur Moonserim Hadee Ally Khan has done well, and I beg to bring him to your notice.

Finally, I cannot avoid mention, of my Sheristadar Moonshee Jumnapershad, who has worked through the entire Settlement, from its commencement, to its close, with a high character, and who has had the preparation of all the elaborate statements, which accompany this report ; being on the District establishment, I have not had the power to reward him, but I bring him to your notice, and beg your good offices in getting something for him.

I have the honor to be,  
Sir,  
Your most obedient servant,

GEORGE B. MACONOCIE,

*Settlement Officer, Oonao District.*



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**STATEMENT NO. 1.**

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नवागम नयन

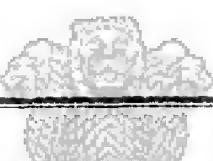
No. I.

Comparative Statement of Revenue and Field Survey.

NAME OF TERRITORY	NAME OF PERTYNNAH.	No. of Mozzahs.	Area in Acres by the						Field Survey.	Remarks.		
			Revenue Survey.			Cultivated. Barren.						
			Cultivated.	Culturable.	Barren.	Total.	Cultivated.	Culturable.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	.8	.9	10	11		
OONAO,	...	38	22,729	4,410	13,554	40,633	19,189	10,413	11,456	41,058		
HURHA,	...	177	69,087	38,454	36,108	1,42,649	64,814	41,786	39,567	1,46,167		
OOONAO,	...	50	25,484	8,730	3,214	37,458	24,449	6,621	7,530	38,600		
SECUNDERPOOR,	...	19	8,993	4,242	9,351	22,586	10,312	6,690	5,754	22,786		
PURIAB,	...	284	1,26,293	55,836	62,257	2,44,356	1,18,794	65,510	64,307	2,48,611		
TOTAL,		103	32,600	13,295	23,935	69,830	32,568	18,714	19,741	71,023		
POORWA,		109	56,653	16,821	36,260	1,08,734	56,588	21,340	32,580	1,10,508		
MOWRAUN,		212	89,253	29,116	60,195	1,78,564	89,156	40,054	52,321	1,81,531		
ASHEA PURSCUNDUN,		106	28,420	14,323	12,986	55,700	28,914	16,422	11,058	56,394		
JULOTHEB UJGAEN,		103	34,740	11,892	15,990	62,622	35,184	14,453	13,017	62,654		
NAWALGUNGE,		119	37,032	11,413	13,659	62,104	36,138	16,242	10,851	63,234		
ASSEWUN RUSHOOLABAD,		328	1,00,192	37,628	42,615	1,80,435	1,00,236	47,117	34,329	1,82,282		
TOTAL,		132	46,157	20,143	17,637	83,937	46,154	23,696	14,619	84,469		
SUFFEPOOR,		89	29,877	7,091	18,031	54,999	29,755	14,664	12,796	57,215		
FUTTEHPOOR...		149	66,202	21,627	22,250	1,10,079	66,603	27,588	18,001	1,12,192		
BANGERMOY,		370	1,42,236	48,861	57,918	2,49,015	1,42,512	65,948	45,416	2,53,876		
TOTAL,		1,194	4,57,974	1,71,441	2,22,985	8,52,400	4,50,698	2,18,629	1,96,973	8,66,300		
Grand Total,		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		

OONAO SETTLEMENT OFFICE, }  
The 2nd June 1867. }

G. B. MACONOCHEE,  
Settlement Officer,



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**STATEMENT NO. 2.**



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नवागम नयन

No. 2.

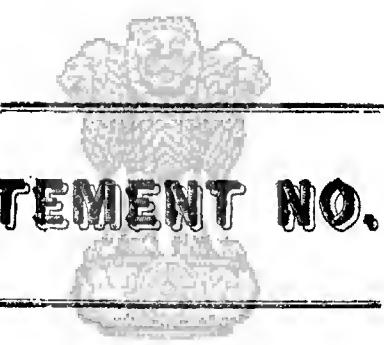
**Statement shewing Cost of Settlement.**

NAME OF Tehseel.	No. of Mouzahs.	No. of vil- lage papers.	COST OF						REMARKS.	
			GENERAL AND JUDICIAL.			Cost per square mile.	Percentag of cost on revised demand for one year.			
			Measurment, Records,	Officers.	Fixed Establishment.	Contingencies.	Total.			
CONAO, ..	2.	3.	4. Rs.	5. Rs.	6. Rs.	7. Rs.	8. Rs.	9. Rs.	10. Rs.	
POORWA, ..	284	4,149	18,362	25,219	12,341	5,336	4,587	22,264	65,845	
NAWABGUNGE, ..	212	3,145	14,810	23,914	12,341	5,337	4,587	22,265	60,989	
SUFEEOOR, ..	328	5,040	12,406	28,813	12,310	5,336	4,588	22,264	63,483	
TOTAL ..	1,194	18,508	61,821	1,01,986	49,362	21,345	18,350	89,057	2,52,864	
									11. Rs. As. P.	
									12. Rs. As. P.	
									13.	

OONAO SETTLEMENT OFFICE, }  
The 2nd June 1867.

G. B. MACONOCHEE,  
Settlement Officer.

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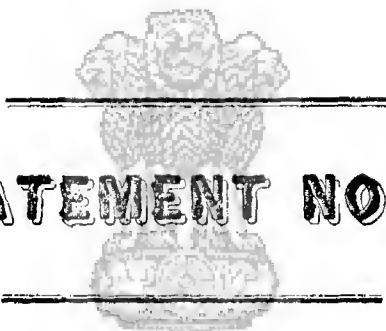
## **STATEMENT NO. 3.**

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नवागम नयन



नमस्कार नमस्कार



## STATEMENT NO. 3.

नवागम नयन

1	Thakoor,	...	15	2262	2277	3274	2776	1548	1365	8958	1465	1161	515	487	3608	12566					
2	Brehmin,	...	63	5336	5309	5578	5971	1595	2289	15433	5595	6104	2564	3282	17545	32978					
3	Musalman,	...	150	1160	1310	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	683	695	326	284 198	
4	Kaeth,	...	65	404	469	324	308	207	169	1008	571	490	261	207	1529	2537					
5	Naie,	...	698	698	483	483	364	227	1527	1011	908	390	311	2620	4147						
6	Baree,	...	97	97	61	55	45	29	190	102	96	42	31	271	461						
7	Mehetur,	...	214	214	79	63	44	35	221	323	293	197	151	964	1185						
8	Koormee,	...	154	154	310	301	214	103	928	75	65	68	56	262	1190						
9	Kachee,	...	901	901	1168	1121	463	454	3206	344	283	185	113	925	4181						
10	Malee,	...	800	300	149	124	72	66	411	353	335	158	160	1011	1422						
11	Lodha,	...	3904	3904	5024	5591	1439	1650	13704	2541	2030	868	1131	6570	20244						
12	Kuhar,	...	1165	1165	1313	1285	744	516	3858	570	439	280	288	1577	5485						
13	Gururia,	...	624	624	610	529	314	257	1710	427	385	289	230	1311	3021						
14	Aheer,	...	2400	2400	3674	3408	1208	1264	9644	1516	1235	711	686	4148	13702						
15	Chumar,	...	2375	2375	3087	2958	1630	1303	8978	1533	1428	672	484	4122	13100						
16	Passee,	...	1944	1944	1824	1712	1227	950	5713	1387	1180	660	517	3744	9457						
17	Dhanook,	...	27	27	9	7	3	4	23	32	33	16	9	90	113						
18	Koomhar,	...	245	245	132	117	64	73	386	367	334	245	204	1150	1536						
19	Koree,	...	737	737	371	421	232	183	1157	909	799	450	380	2538	3695						
20	Tallee,	...	602	602	319	345	212	187	1063	783	704	372	298	2157	3220						
21	Hulwhee,	...	2	152	154	49	35	20	14	118	246	241	120	77	684	802					
O	22	Lohar,	...	0	282	282	94	82	61	50	287	420	394	221	171	1206	1493				
A	23	Burhaie,	...	401	401	365	364	218	144	1091	632	591	195	122	1540	2631					
N	24	Dhobee,	...	367	367	447	381	228	181	1235	353	827	183	105	918	2153					
O	25	Bhoorjee,	...	296	296	61	59	38	30	188	638	510	174	138	1460	1648					
O	26	Kahar,	...	254	254	123	108	77	66	374	322	286	108	77	793	1167					
27	Tumolee,	...	214	214	265	155	119	106	645	187	153	88	61	494	1189						
28	Kulwar,	...	223	223	81	66	24	18	189	330	329	149	122	939	1128						
29	Soonar,	...	3	140	143	103	65	57	27	252	273	179	89	72	613	865					
30	Buniah,	...	28	550	578	443	427	176	111	1157	806	768	253	164	1991	3148					
31	Bhatt,	...	23	299	322	252	199	96	45	592	408	340	132	113	993	1585					
32	Putwa,	...	25	25	0	0	0	0	0	46	44	25	18	133	133						
33	Looniah,	...	139	139	178	167	62	41	448	105	95	85	30	265	713						
34	Durzee,	...	222	222	207	197	102	28	534	271	251	83	65	670	1204						
35	Nutt,	...	8	8	0	0	0	0	0	12	8	6	4	30	30						
36	Mochee,	...	9	9	3	3	2	1	9	13	10	5	4	32	41						
37	Mungta,	...	60	60	34	31	7	7	79	65	74	57	37	233	312						
38	Khuteek,	...	51	51	11	10	8	1	30	87	73	20	22	202	232						
39	Baqurqussab,	...	37	37	7	5	5	2	19	65	55	30	21	171	190						
40	Kamungur,	...	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	6	8	1	4	19	19						
41	Chheeppee,	...	9	9	4	3	1	1	9	12	11	7	3	33	42						
42	Chereemar,	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	2	2	2						
43	Uttar,	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4						
44	Turkhur,	...	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	29	20	11	6	66	66						
45	Hijra,	...	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	0	0	0	4	4						
46	Thathera,	...	6	6	6	6	6	6	9	8	6	4	27	27							
47	Rungrez,	...	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	0	1	3	3					
48	Behnah,	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	6	6						
49	Loohia,	...	9	9	9	9	9	9	11	8	6	4	29	29							
50	Koonjra,	...	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	12	10	7	44	44						
	TOTAL,	...	349	29839	29688	30516	29982	12979	11947	85374	25293	23107	10887	10459	69946	155120	683	695	326	284 1988	

OONAO SETTLEMENT OFFICE, {  
The 2nd June 1867.

			3274	2776	1543	1965	8953	1465	1161	515	467	3608	4899	3937	2058	1832	12566				
			5578	5971	1595	2289	15433	5595	6104	2564	3252	17545	11173	12075	4159	5571	32978				
1959	601	499	5266	7254	693	695	326	284	1988	2207	1959	601	499	5266	2890	2654	927				
			324	308	207	169	1008	571	490	261	207	1529	895	798	468	376	2537				
			483	483	384	227	1527	1011	908	390	311	2620	1494	1391	724	538	4147				
			61	55	45	29	190	102	96	42	31	271	103	151*	87	7	461				
			79	63	44	35	221	323	293	197	151	964	402	356	241	186	1185				
			310	301	214	103	928	75	65	66	56	262	385	366	280	159	1190				
			1168	1121	463	454	3206	344	283	185	113	925	1512	1404	648	567	4131				
			149	124	72	66	411	358	335	158	160	1011	507	459	280	226	1422				
			5024	5591	1439	1650	13704	2541	2030	868	1131	6570	7565	7621	2307	2781	20274				
			1313	1285	744	516	8368	570	439	280	288	1577	1883	1724	1024	804	5435				
			610	529	314	257	1710	427	385	269	230	1311	1037	914	583	487	3021				
			3674	3408	1298	1264	9644	1516	1235	711	688	4143	5190	4643	2009	1950	18792				
			3087	2958	1630	1303	8978	1533	1428	672	484	4122	4825	4386	2302	1737	13100				
			1824	1712	1227	950	5713	1387	1180	660	517	3744	3211	2892	1887	1467	9457				
			9	7	3	4	23	32	33	16	9	90	41	40	19	13	113				
			132	117	64	73	386	367	334	245	204	1150	499	451	309	277	1536				
			371	421	232	133	1157	909	799	450	380	2538	1280	1220	682	513	3095				
			319	345	212	187	1063	783	704	372	293	2157	1102	1049	584	485	3220				
			49	35	20	14	118	246	211	120	77	684	295	276	140	91	802				
			94	82	61	50	287	420	394	221	171	1206	514	416	282	221	1493				
			365	364	218	144	1091	632	591	195	122	1540	997	955	413	206	2631				
			447	381	226	181	1235	358	327	133	105	918	800	708	359	256	2153				
			61	59	38	30	188	633	510	174	138	1460	699	569	212	168	1048				
			123	108	77	66	374	322	286	108	77	793	445	394	185	143	1167				
			265	155	119	106	645	187	158	88	61	494	452	313	207	167	1139				
			81	66	24	18	189	339	329	149	122	939	420	395	173	140	1128				
			108	85	57	27	252	273	179	89	72	613	876	244	146	99	865				
			443	427	176	111	1157	806	768	253	164	1991	1249	1195	429	275	3148				
			252	199	96	45	592	408	340	132	113	993	660	539	228	158	1585				
			0	0	0	0	0	46	44	25	18	133	46	44	25	18	133				
			178	167	62	41	443	105	95	35	30	265	283	262	97	71	713				
			207	197	102	23	534	271	251	88	65	670	478	448	185	93	1204				
			0	0	0	0	0	12	8	6	4	30	12	8	6	4	30				
			3	3	2	1	9	13	10	5	4	32	16	13	7	5	41				
			34	31	7	7	79	65	74	57	37	233	99	105	64	44	312				
			11	10	3	1	30	97	73	20	22	202	98	83	28	23	232				
			7	5	5	2	19	65	55	30	21	171	72	60	35	23	190				
			0	0	0	0	0	6	8	1	4	19	6	8	1	4	19				
			4	3	1	1	9	12	11	7	3	33	16	14	8	4	42				
								1	1	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	2				
								1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	4				
								29	20	11	6	66	29	20	11	6	66				
								4	0	0	0	4	4	0	0	0	4				
								9	8	6	4	27	9	8	6	4	27				
								2	2	1	1	6	2	2	1	1	6				
								1	1	0	1	3	1	1	0	1	3				
								11	8	6	4	29	11	8	6	4	29				
								16	12	10	7	44	15	12	10	7	44				
1959	601	499	5266	7254	31199	30627	13305	12231	37862	27500	25066	11488	10953	75012	58699	55693	24793	23189	162374	63742617	82313

(S.D.) G. B. MACONOCHE,  
Settlement Officer.

1.	Thakoor,	...	0	1596	1596	3904	2246	1417	829	7496	297	295	198	211	1002	8498				
2.	Brahmin.	...	50	4275	4325	5139	4750	2774	1964	14627	2847	3168	1525	970	8503	23135				
3.	Musalman,	..	10	1813	1823	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1055	1042	550	40130
4.	Goshaien,	...	0	102	102	108	105	81	53	350	87	90	67	38	282	632				
5.	Kaeth,	...	42	274	316	910	176	125	77	588	491	470	246	196	1403	1991				
6.	Nale,	...	0	431	431	253	247	213	153	868	624	709	454	226	2013	2879				
7.	Baree,	...	0	67	67	30	28	26	18	102	118	98	41	30	287	389				
8.	Gumail,	...	0	1	1	2	2	1	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	5				
9.	Mehtur,	...	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	1	5	5				
10.	Koornree,	...	0	432	432	702	588	359	195	1844	172	242	121	43	578	2422				
11.	Kachee,	...	0	676	676	1374	1299	684	509	3866	187	249	121	73	630	4496				
12.	Malee,	...	0	125	125	112	105	58	50	325	111	118	51	43	323	648				
13.	Lodha,	...	0	203	203	3155	2673	1655	1059	8542	1128	1257	951	598	3934	12176				
14.	Gururia,	...	0	399	399	373	365	241	168	1147	331	328	190	107	956	2103				
15.	Aheer,	...	0	2362	2362	3643	3334	1918	868	9763	754	799	621	315	2489	12252				
16.	Chumar,	...	0	1427	1427	1246	1075	526	335	3182	1326	1303	1010	581	4223	7405				
17.	Paasee,	...	0	1245	1245	1344	1212	963	503	4022	1012	984	641	383	3020	7042				
18.	Kocmhar,	...	0	204	204	108	101	48	30	287	302	297	156	107	862	1149				
19.	Korce,	...	0	1215	1215	130	120	65	40	355	2013	1927	1034	638	5642	5997				
20.	Tallee,	...	0	437	437	131	121	84	46	382	737	740	381	228	2086	2468				
21.	Hulwae,	...	0	85	85	17	18	15	8	58	163	155	98	66	480	538				
22.	Lohar,	...	0	182	182	54	51	31	14	150	357	349	207	131	1044	1194				
23.	Burhaie,	...	0	303	303	145	144	82	61	432	401	418	222	150	1194	1626				
24.	Dhobee,	...	0	314	314	80	75	49	35	239	438	457	269	154	1318	1557				
25.	Bhoorjee,	...	0	282	282	86	30	20	13	99	413	379	197	119	1018	1207				
26.	Kahar,	...	0	290	290	2026	220	150	90	686	812	805	15	105	874	1560				
27.	Tumolee,	...	0	194	194	69	57	16	14	156	267	284	186	144	881	137				
28.	Kulwar,	...	0	162	162	41	38	30	12	121	220	228	173	121	742	863				
29.	Soonar,	...	0	116	116	9	4	4	8	20	216	207	121	90	634	654				
30.	Buniah,	...	9	497	506	171	161	87	77	496	850	763	628	295	2436	2932				
31.	Bhatt,	...	0	218	213	208	201	80	58	547	175	159	71	61	466	1013				
32.	Putwa,	...	0	15	15	0	0	0	0	0	25	21	17	7	70	70				
33.	Looniah,	...	0	47	47	14	17	15	13	59	53	55	34	18	160	219				
34.	Durzee,	...	0	85	85	7	6	8	4	25	150	147	74	58	429	154				
35.	Chheepee,	...	0	10	10	0	0	0	0	0	16	18	10	11	50	50				
36.	Thathera,	...	0	11	11	0	0	0	0	0	16	14	10	7	47	47				
37.	Chereemar,	...	0	9	9	0	0	0	0	0	9	10	7	8	34	34				
38.	Turkhur,	...	0	7	7	0	0	0	0	0	13	9	5	5	32	32				
39.	Bahelya,	...	0	15	15	0	0	0	0	0	24	23	10	8	65	65				
40.	Khateek,	...	0	13	13	0	0	0	0	0	19	18	10	9	56	56				
41.	Baqurqasab,	...	0	13	13	0	0	0	0	0	18	14	4	8	42	42				
42.	Rungrez,	...	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	2	2	10	10				
43.	Kusnurea,	...	0	15	15	2	3	2	1	8	18	17	15	13	63	71				
44.	Mochee,	...	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	2	1	9	9				
45.	Mungta,	...	0	25	25	9	12	9	12	42	39	35	24	14	112	154				
	TOTAL,	...	111	22042	22153	22152	19584	11839	7312	60887	16788	17160	10255	6398	50599	111486	1055	1042	550	401

			3001	2246	1417	829	7496	297	296	193	211	1002	3391	2542	1615	1040	8498					
			5139	4750	2771	1961	46271	2847	3166	1525	970	8508	7986	7916	4299	2934	23135					
138	2348	1408	1009	7103	10151	1655	1042	550	401	3048	2338	2348	1408	1009	7103	3393	3390	1958	1410	10151		
			108	105	84	53	350	87	90	67	33	282	195	195	151	91	632					
			210	176	125	77	528	491	470	216	196	1403	701	646	371	273	1991					
			253	247	213	153	866	624	709	451	226	213	877	956	667	379	2879					
			30	28	26	18	102	118	98	41	30	287	148	126	67	48	389					
			2	2	1	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	0	5					
			0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	1	5	2	1	1	1	5					
			702	588	359	195	1844	172	242	121	43	573	874	830	480	238	2422					
			1374	1299	684	509	3866	187	249	121	73	630	1561	1548	805	582	4196					
			112	105	58	50	325	111	118	51	43	323	223	223	109	93	648					
			3155	2673	1655	1059	1542	1123	1257	951	598	3934	4233	3930	2606	1657	12473					
			373	365	241	168	1147	331	328	190	107	956	704	693	431	275	2103					
			3643	3334	1918	868	9763	754	799	621	315	2459	4337	4133	2539	1183	12152					
			1246	1073	526	335	3132	1826	1303	1010	54	4223	2572	2378	1536	919	7405					
			1344	1212	963	503	4022	1012	984	641	383	3020	2356	2196	1604	886	7042					
			108	101	48	30	287	302	297	156	107	862	410	398	204	137	1149					
			130	120	65	40	335	2042	1927	1034	638	5612	2173	2047	1099	678	5997					
			131	121	64	46	392	737	740	381	228	2036	868	861	465	274	2468					
			17	18	15	8	58	103	155	96	66	410	180	173	111	74	538					
			54	51	31	14	150	357	349	207	131	1044	411	400	238	145	1194					
			145	114	62	61	432	404	418	222	130	1194	549	562	304	211	1626					
			50	75	49	35	239	438	457	269	154	1319	518	532	318	189	1557					
			36	30	20	13	99	413	379	179	119	1168	449	409	217	132	1207					
			2026	220	150	90	656	312	305	152	105	874	538	525	302	195	1560					
			69	57	16	13	156	267	281	183	144	881	339	341	202	153	1037					
			41	39	30	12	121	220	228	173	131	742	261	266	203	133	863					
			9	4	4	3	20	216	207	121	90	634	225	211	125	93	654					
			171	161	87	77	496	150	763	523	205	2436	1021	924	615	372	2932					
			208	201	60	58	547	175	159	71	61	466	388	360	151	119	1013					
			0	0	0	0	0	25	21	17	7	70	25	21	17	7	70					
			14	17	15	13	59	53	55	34	18	160	67	72	49	31	219					
			7	6	8	4	25	150	147	74	58	429	157	153	82	62	454					
			0	0	0	0	0	16	13	10	11	50	16	13	10	11	50					
			0	0	0	0	0	16	14	10	7	47	16	14	10	7	47					
			0	0	0	0	0	9	10	7	8	34	9	10	7	8	31					
			0	0	0	0	0	13	9	5	5	32	13	9	5	5	32					
			0	0	0	0	0	21	23	10	8	65	24	23	10	8	65					
			0	0	0	0	0	19	18	10	9	56	19	18	10	9	56					
			0	0	0	0	0	16	14	4	8	42	16	14	4	8	42					
			0	0	0	0	0	3	3	2	2	10	3	3	2	2	10					
			2	3	2	1	8	18	17	15	13	63	20	20	17	14	71					
			0	0	0	0	0	3	3	2	1	9	3	3	2	1	9					
			9	12	9	12	42	89	35	21	14	112	48	47	33	26	164					
3	2348	1408	1009	7103	10151	28207	20626	12389	7713	63935	19126	19508	11683	7405	57702	42333	40134	52052	15118	121637550	430	875

(S.D.) G. B. MACONOCHEE,  
Settlement Officer.

1	Thakoor,	0	2948	2948	2949	2874	1091	1257	8571	2430	1859	1145	347	5787	14253					
2	Brahmin.	8	3549	3557	4151	3568	1732	780	10226	3591	2910	1025	500	1629	18855					
3	Musulman,	38	1985	2018	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2171	1682	1061	4965
4	Goshaien,	0	101	101	71	58	37	32	198	124	70	55	84	292	400					
5	Kaeth,	2	494	496	255	225	112	65	657	675	520	292	167	1654	2311					
6	Aheer,	0	1895	1895	2102	1824	920	448	5294	934	927	823	270	2954	8218					
7	Mehtur,	0	196	196	25	26	14	12	77	395	286	192	86	169	940					
8	Naie,	0	656	656	358	326	173	102	959	690	653	499	256	2104	3003					
9	Baree,	0	79	79	21	22	10	10	73	117	105	61	41	327	399					
10	Gumail,	0	761	761	1089	918	775	332	3114	392	198	194	89	578	2037					
11	Koormee,	0	68	68	70	71	34	23	207	29	25	21	16	81	208					
12	Kachee,	0	1012	1012	1576	1335	757	429	4097	497	316	288	127	1223	3225					
13	Malee,	0	166	166	111	99	41	25	276	165	147	112	51	478	754					
14	Lodha,	0	2492	2492	3290	2874	1047	975	3786	1421	924	693	218	3253	12011					
15	Gururia,	0	424	424	399	391	260	144	1194	320	260	146	84	810	2001					
16	Chumar,	0	1752	1752	1873	1167	687	389	3616	2500	1851	1225	504	6010	9696					
17	Passee,	0	1994	1994	1961	1594	1134	709	5393	1723	1281	1111	860	4475	9873					
18	Jott,	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	2	1	8	8					
19	Koomhar,	0	230	230	84	82	41	21	228	346	361	170	82	858	1087					
20	Koree,	0	1214	1914	1065	786	404	186	2441	1371	1144	745	324	3584	6025					
21	Tallee,	0	517	517	155	116	67	37	375	640	509	331	208	1038	3038					
22	Huiwae,	0	133	133	20	22	10	10	68	193	188	106	56	533	601					
23	Lohar,	0	240	240	121	130	58	40	340	325	261	160	111	860	1200					
24	Burhai,	0	430	430	256	231	124	73	689	511	426	256	137	1350	3039					
25	Dhobee,	0	353	353	194	168	89	45	494	462	409	226	173	1275	1769					
26	Bhoorjea,	0	350	350	122	86	44	31	288	416	357	208	164	1143	1426					
27	Kahar,	0	288	288	120	101	47	33	806	390	335	197	111	1038	1839					
28	Tumolee,	0	245	245	153	153	98	63	472	321	252	151	91	815	1287					
29	Kulwar,	0	296	296	35	89	61	45	280	615	373	254	120	1167	1447					
30	Soonar,	0	125	125	24	62	20	10	80	181	168	83	63	495	575					
31	Buniah,	2	695	696	135	111	55	33	394	1001	830	507	318	2662	2906					
32	Bhatt,	0	185	185	98	98	57	39	292	219	179	98	70	566	853					
33	Putwa,	0	41	41	0	0	0	0	0	65	67	34	32	198	193					
34	Leoniah,	0	79	79	76	67	21	26	190	50	50	26	35	161	351					
35	Durzee,	0	163	163	32	27	13	8	80	228	184	111	64	652	602					
36	Nutt,	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	3	8	1	3	15	15					
37	Mochee,	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	7	4	4	1	16	16					
38	Thathera,	0	9	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	9	7	5	34	34				
39	Turkhur,	0	6	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	4	4	2	17	17				
40	Chereemar,	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	0	5	5				
41	Chheepee,	0	7	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	12	9	3	37	37				
42	Hijra,	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	2				
43	Khoonkhoonya,	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	3	1	3	12	12				
44	Dhanook,	0	8	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	8	4	1	23	23				
	TOTAL,	45	26202	26247	22555	19463	11231	6442	59694	23116	18407	12180	5341	59044	118738	2171	1682	1061	49654	

2919	2674	1691	1257	8571	2136	1859	1145	347	5787	5385	4533	2836	1604	14358					
4151	3563	1732	780	10225	3594	2910	1625	500	8629	7715	6473	3357	1250	18855					
131722	011353	3487	10697	2171	1682	1661	496	5110	2096	1522	911	958	5487	4167	3204	1972	1554	10897	
				71	58	37	32	198	124	79	55	34	292	195	137	92	66	490	
				255	225	112	65	657	675	520	292	167	1654	980	745	404	332	2311	
				2102	1824	920	443	5294	934	927	523	270	2954	3036	2751	1743	718	8248	
				25	26	14	82	77	305	236	182	86	869	339	312	206	98	946	
				358	326	173	102	959	690	659	499	236	2104	1048	985	672	358	3063	
				21	22	10	10	63	117	105	64	41	327	138	127	74	51	890	
				1099	913	773	332	3114	302	198	194	89	893	1491	1116	969	421	3987	
				79	71	34	23	207	29	25	21	16	91	108	96	55	39	298	
				1376	1335	757	429	4067	497	316	286	127	1228	2073	1651	1045	556	5325	
				111	99	41	25	276	165	147	112	54	473	276	246	153	79	754	
				32	0	2874	1617	975	8786	1211	920	694	218	3268	4711	3200	2340	1193	12044
				220	221	260	144	1194	823	260	146	84	810	719	651	406	228	2004	
				1673	1167	887	839	3616	2600	1851	1225	501	6080	3878	3018	1912	893	9696	
				1901	1534	1134	709	3308	1723	1281	1111	360	4475	3684	2875	2245	1069	873	
				0	0	0	0	0	3	2	1	1	8	3	2	2	1	8	
				84	82	41	21	223	346	261	170	82	859	430	343	211	103	1087	
				1463	788	401	144	2111	1371	1144	745	324	3181	2438	1930	1149	510	6025	
				175	116	67	37	375	640	509	331	208	1683	795	625	398	240	2058	
				20	22	16	10	68	193	183	106	46	533	213	210	122	56	601	
				121	130	58	40	348	325	264	160	111	860	416	394	218	151	1209	
				256	231	124	73	689	511	424	256	157	1350	787	657	380	235	2039	
				194	166	89	45	494	462	403	226	178	1275	656	575	315	223	1769	
				122	86	44	31	283	416	377	266	161	153	538	448	250	195	1426	
				120	101	47	38	306	390	335	197	111	1633	510	436	244	149	1339	
				158	158	93	63	472	321	252	151	91	815	479	410	244	154	1287	
				55	59	61	45	280	415	378	254	20	1167	500	467	315	165	1447	
				24	20	20	10	80	181	168	83	63	495	205	194	103	73	575	
				135	111	55	33	334	1001	836	507	318	2662	1136	947	502	351	2906	
				98	98	57	39	292	219	179	98	70	566	317	277	155	109	858	
				0	0	0	0	0	65	67	31	32	198	65	67	34	32	198	
				76	67	21	26	190	50	50	26	35	161	126	117	47	61	351	
				32	27	13	8	80	23	184	111	64	582	255	211	124	72	662	
				0	0	0	0	0	3	8	1	3	15	8	8	1	3	15	
				0	0	0	0	0	7	4	4	1	16	7	4	4	1	16	
				0	0	0	0	0	7	4	4	2	17	7	4	4	2	17	
				0	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	0	5	2	1	2	0	5	
				0	0	0	0	0	13	12	9	3	37	13	12	9	3	37	
				0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	2	
				0	0	0	0	0	5	3	1	3	12	5	3	1	3	12	
				0	0	0	0	0	10	8	4	1	23	10	8	4	1	23	

(S.D.) G. B. MACONOCHEE,  
*Settlement Officer.*

1.	Thakoor,	0	2255	2258	3439	2966	1939	714	9008	207	194	141	69	611	9619						
2.	Brahmin,	289	5015	5304	5640	4715	3465	2153	15972	2778	2725	1813	1294	8110	24082						
3.	Musalman,	521	3613	4164	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3325	3068	2081	1427	9901
4.	Goshain,	0	79	79	59	48	46	25	178	104	86	20	12	222	400						
5.	Kaeth,	23	288	311	243	209	145	105	702	265	249	168	137	819	1521						
6.	Naie,	5	769	774	634	549	408	198	1089	596	630	541	259	2026	3735						
7.	Baree,	2	52	54	34	35	11	11	91	55	38	29	19	141	232						
8.	Melhtur,	0	82	82	2	2	1	3	8	117	111	91	51	850	368						
9.	Kachhee,	0	1607	1607	2981	2755	1579	1007	8322	294	460	169	117	1040	9362						
10.	Koormee,	0	800	800	1020	1205	767	533	3525	168	172	93	81	517	4042						
11.	Malee,	2	221	228	210	191	143	90	634	181	127	97	53	458	1092						
12.	Lodha,	0	1669	1669	1812	1815	1196	841	5694	711	517	342	179	1789	7483						
13.	Karhur,	0	1703	1703	2309	2304	1865	859	7137	455	472	297	149	1373	8510						
14.	Gurnaria	0	1061	1061	1390	1194	689	567	3780	311	348	256	157	1102	4882						
15.	Aheor	0	3124	3124	4163	3864	2989	1709	12725	1021	954	662	382	3019	15711						
16.	Chumar,	0	4300	4300	4127	4013	2866	1035	12641	2911	2817	2325	1041	9094	21735						
17.	Dhanook,	0	389	389	289	236	184	96	805	378	368	284	139	1169	1974						
18.	Passee,	0	1567	1567	1691	1705	1206	906	5508	877	760	525	343	2505	8013						
19.	Komhar,	0	348	348	279	237	158	88	762	240	234	175	215	864	1826						
20.	Jott,	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	6	3	3	2	14	14						
21.	Koree,	0	428	428	46	41	21	17	125	525	534	538	264	1861	1986						
22.	Rughangur,	0	1054	1054	805	639	500	3:8	2332	959	764	630	337	2690	5032						
23.	Hulwaeo,	9	121	130	13	9	5	3	30	166	258	88	47	554	584						
24.	Lohar,	0	286	286	142	167	91	60	450	332	292	230	140	994	1444						
25.	Burhaiè,	2	523	523	877	826	219	141	1063	461	328	314	180	1281	2314						
26.	Mochee,	0	12	12	0	0	0	0	0	21	19	9	8	57	57						
27.	Dhobee,	0	454	454	320	271	220	174	985	458	442	353	174	1427	2412						
28.	Bhoorjee,	2	117	119	125	67	15	33	240	155	116	95	64	480	670						
29.	Kuhar,	0	459	459	311	232	145	991	360	363	372	178	1273	2207							
30.	Tumolee,	0	227	227	186	156	91	130	568	218	240	159	83	730	1293						
31.	Kulwar,	10	287	306	291	186	143	108	638	293	259	166	101	819	1457						
32.	Soonar,	11	136	147	24	17	11	14	69	215	181	144	67	627	696						
33.	Buniah,	14	644	658	128	130	95	69	422	797	751	544	356	2443	2870						
34.	Bhatt,	10	210	220	166	152	79	62	459	207	194	128	66	595	154						
35.	Putwa,	0	78	78	102	98	40	34	274	37	35	14	12	98	372						
36.	Looniah,	0	181	181	197	192	113	93	595	83	86	46	35	250	845						
37.	Durzee,	2	99	101	63	58	38	20	179	75	63	91	51	803	462						
38.	Nutt,	0	15	15	15	11	6	14	46	3	3	1	0	7	53						
	TOTAL,	911	34309	35220	63535	30756	21379	12975	98645	17103	16246	11433	6885	51067	150312	3825	3068	2081	1427	9901	

OONAO SETTLEMENT OFFICE, }  
 The 2nd June 1867. }

		349	2566	1939	714	9008	207	191	141	69	614	3696	3663	2630	183	9670						
		5640	4705	3465	2153	15972	2778	2725	1313	1294	1310	1427	7439	4778	3147	2482						
3691	2146	1602	11123	21024	3325	3068	2081	1427	9901	364	3691	2146	1602	11123	7009	6739						
		59	48	46	25	178	104	86	20	12	222	163	134	66	37	499						
		243	200	145	105	702	265	249	168	137	919	508	453	313	212	1521						
		534	549	408	198	1689	596	630	541	259	2026	1130	1179	949	457	3715						
		34	35	11	12	91	55	38	29	19	111	89	73	40	30	232						
		2	2	1	3	8	157	111	71	51	359	119	113	72	54	358						
		2981	2755	1579	1007	8322	294	160	169	117	1010	3275	3215	6748	1121	9362						
		1020	1205	767	533	3525	168	172	93	84	517	1188	1377	860	617	4042						
		210	191	143	90	634	181	127	97	53	458	391	318	240	143	1092						
		1842	1815	1196	841	5694	711	557	342	179	1789	2553	2372	1538	1020	7483						
		2309	2304	1365	559	7137	455	472	297	119	1273	2761	2776	1962	1608	8510						
		1390	1194	689	507	3780	341	348	256	157	1102	1731	1542	945	664	4882						
		4163	3864	2089	1709	12725	1021	954	662	382	3019	5184	4818	3651	2091	15744						
		4127	4013	2866	1635	12641	2911	2817	2325	1011	9094	7038	6830	5191	2676	21735						
		289	236	184	96	805	378	368	284	139	1169	667	604	468	235	1974						
		1691	1705	1206	906	5508	877	760	525	343	2505	2568	2465	1731	1249	8013						
		279	237	158	88	762	240	234	175	215	864	519	471	333	303	1626						
		0	0	0	0	0	6	3	3	2	14	6	3	3	2	14						
		46	41	21	17	125	525	534	538	264	1861	571	575	559	281	1986						
		805	639	500	388	2332	959	761	630	337	2390	1764	1403	1180	725	5022						
		13	9	5	3	30	166	253	88	47	554	179	262	93	50	584						
		142	167	91	50	450	332	292	230	140	994	474	439	321	190	1444						
		377	326	219	141	1063	461	326	314	189	1281	838	652	533	321	2344						
		0	0	0	0	0	21	19	9	8	57	21	19	9	8	57						
		320	271	220	174	985	458	442	353	174	1427	773	713	573	348	2112						
		125	67	15	33	240	155	116	95	64	430	280	183	110	97	670						
		314	303	232	145	994	360	363	372	173	1273	674	666	604	323	2267						
		186	156	91	130	563	248	240	159	83	730	434	396	250	213	1293						
		201	186	143	108	638	293	259	166	101	819	494	445	309	209	1457						
		24	17	14	14	69	215	181	144	87	627	239	198	158	101	696						
		128	130	95	69	422	797	551	544	356	2448	925	881	639	425	2870						
		166	152	79	62	450	207	194	128	66	695	373	316	207	128	1054						
		102	98	40	34	274	37	35	14	12	98	139	133	54	46	372						
		197	192	113	93	555	83	86	46	35	250	280	278	159	128	845						
		63	58	38	20	179	78	83	91	51	303	141	141	129	71	42						
		15	11	6	14	46	3	3	1	0	7	18	14	7	14	53						
3691	2146	1602	11123	21024	36360	33824	23460	14402	108546	20787	19937	13579	8487	62790	57847	53761	37039	22859	171386	486	44045	55269

G. B. MACONOCHE,  
Settlement Officer.

OONAO SETTLEMENT OFFICE,) }  
The 2nd June 1867 {

G. B. MACONOCCHIE.







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## **STATEMENT NO. 4.**

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नवागम नयने

No.

# Statement

NAME OF TEHSEEL.	NAME OF PERGUNNAH.	TENURES AND NO. OF VILLAGES, &c. OF EACH KIND.							
		TALUQDAREE.			INDEPENDENT.				
		Sub-Settlement.	Villages of fractional parts.	Smaller holdings.	Total.	Zumindaree.	Puiteedaree.	Bhychara.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
OONAO,	OONAO, ... ... ...	1	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	16	14	...	30
	HURHA, ... ... ...	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	48	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	63 $\frac{1}{4}$	76 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	113 $\frac{3}{4}$
	SECUNDERPOOR, ...	5	8	2	15	17	18	...	35
	PURIAR, ...			2	2	9	8	...	17
POORWA,	TOTAL, ...		9 $\frac{1}{2}$	63 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	88 $\frac{1}{4}$	118 $\frac{1}{2}$	77 $\frac{1}{2}$	197 $\frac{1}{4}$
	POORWA, ...			18	3	21	58	21	...
	MOWRAWUN, ...	1	48	10	50	29	21	...	50
	TOTAL, ...		1	68	13	80	87	45	132
NAWARGUNGE,	ASOHA PURSUNDUN, ...	3	6	5	14	44	45	3	92
	JULOTHUR UJGAEN, ...	...	2	7	9	21	67	6	94
	ASSEEWUN RUSSOOLAHAD, ...	3	9	2	14	69	29	7	105
	TOTAL, ...		6	17	14	37	134	141	291
SUFFEEPOOR,	SUFFEEPOOR, ...	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	4	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	78	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	126 $\frac{1}{2}$
	FUTTERPOOR, ...	...		3	21	24	53	12	...
	BANGURMOW, ...	4	9	19	32	90	26	...	117
	TOTAL, ...		5	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	41	61	221	81 $\frac{1}{2}$	308 $\frac{1}{2}$
GRAND TOTAL, ...		21 $\frac{1}{2}$	159	86	266 $\frac{3}{4}$	561 $\frac{1}{2}$	344 $\frac{3}{4}$	21	926 $\frac{1}{4}$

OONAO SETTLEMENT OFFICE,

The 2nd June, 1867.

**4.**  
**of Tenure, &c.**

Grand Total.	No. OF PROPRIETORS AND SUB-PROPRIETORS.					AVERAGE AREA.					REMARKS.	
	PROPRIETORS.			No. of Sub-Proprietors.	Resident Cultivators.	OF LAND PER		OF SEER PER				
	No. of Talooqars.	No. of Proprietors.	No. Lumberdars of.			No. Resident Cultivators.	Non Resident Cultivators.	Proprietor.	Sub-proprietor.			
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20			
					A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.				
38	3	383	77	13	3 0 27	2 0 19	4 2 4	4 3 35				
177	5	1,714	293	357	3 1 39	3 0 39	2 0 15	2 3 30				
50	2	1,547	125	94	8 2 17	3 0 20	2 0 32	5 3 10				
19	1.	541	45		1 2 38	2 2 16	3 2 1	...				
284	11	4,185	540	464	4 0 13	2 3 12	2 2 6	4 3 25				
103	3	866	151	111	3 2 39	2 2 35	2 2 3	3 0 10				
109	6	548	138	1,194	5 2 3	3 2 8	2 2 27	1 1 15				
212	9	1,414	289	1,305	4 3 13	3 0 18	2 2 13	1 2 0				
106	3	1,492	194	105	2 3 1	2 0 29	0 3 17	3 2 10				
103	1	3,590	266	7	1 2 13	1 3 3	0 2 11	9 2 20				
119	1	1,632	199	80	2 0 38	2 0 33	0 3 29	3 0 37				
328	5	6,714	659	192	2 0 9	2 0 7	0 2 35	3 0 30				
132	4	1,883	252	6	4 2 19	0 3 39	2 1 10	6 2 14				
89	4	470	140	4	4 2 27	3 0 6	4 0 34	26 2 25				
148	3	2,567	401	120	4 3 16	3 0 9	1 3 23	5 0 22				
369	11	4,920	793	130	4 2 37	1 3 20	2 1 3	5 1 20				
1,193	36	17,230	2,281	1,991	4 1 5	2 1 20	1 3 1	2 3 13				

G. B. MACONOCHEE,

*Settlement Officer.*



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## STATEMENT NO. 5.

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नवागम नगर

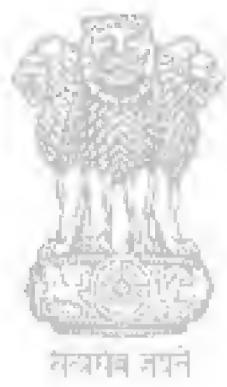
**No. V.** *GENERAL STATEMENT*

Name of Pergunnah.	No. of Mahals and of their com- ponent parts.		Non-Assessable in acres.		Assessable in acres.										Cultivators		No. of		Detail o f other cultivation					
	No. of Mahals.	No. of compo- nent parts.	Total Area in acres.	Barren.	Groves less than 10 per cent.	Revenue free.	Total.	Gutterable waste.	Groves over 10 per cent.	Cultivation,	Irrigated by	Wells.	Ponds.	Unirrigated.	Total cultiva- tion.	Total Assessable.	Residents.	Non-residents.	Total.	Pargas.	Cattle.	Lakes Ponds &c.	Wells.	Seer.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
TRESEEL OONAO	Oonao, ...	88	81	40693	10887	1398	204	12489	9015	6	8774	3566	6849	19189	28204	3921	2460	6381	3182	828	561	1911	1734	1
	Puriaw, ...	19	68	22580	5554	750	0	6304	5929	11	2952	2085	5295	10342	16282	3494	997	4491	1447	4370	182	1621	1199	1
	Secunderpoor, ...	50	123	37458	6388	1513	0	7901	5069	39	7142	1449	15858	24449	29557	3867	2303	6175	4121	8291	302	2363	2464	5
	Hurha, ...	177	362	143649	36357	8465	192	43514	28672	4619	26063	6166	32285	64514	98135	11452	6001	17457	10543	52097	169	6184	3500	26
	Total, ...	284	684	244386	59686	12126	396	72208	48685	4699	44931	13576	60287	118794	172178	22734	11770	84504	19508	72953	2741	12969	10627	36
TRESEEL POORWA	Poorwa, ...	103	199	69630	18514	4708	34	23256	122296	1710	9194	10187	13187	32568	46574	5283	3544	8827	5317	15692	1650	3501	2104	5
	Mowra- wun, ...	109	289	108734	30789	6796	17	37602	13538	1006	5838	19526	31429	66588	71132	8233	8289	11562	11703	29576	1951	2306	1161	29
	Total, ...	212	408	178564	49303	11504	51	60855	25834	2716	14827	29713	41016	38156	117706	13600	6763	20389	17050	38263	3604	6187	3655	31
TRESEEL NAVARUNGE.	Asoha	106	40	55709	10323	2248	50	12616	13992	187	2504	10710	15700	28914	43004	6890	3006	9902	4192	12290	511	603	1279	16
	Pursundun, ...	119	31	62622	10222	2432	20	12674	13469	341	5970	11050	19008	36138	49948	10766	8063	13629	6187	13757	632	1188	1500	38
	Julothur Ujgai, ...	103	117	62104	12147	2132	320	14509	12255	36	2651	15752	16781	35184	47505	14279	3508	17787	5100	13969	709	947	2040	41
	Total, ...	328	188	180435	32692	6807	390	39389	39746	564	11125	37542	51569	100236	140546	41941	9577	41518	16279	40023	1852	2828	4319	96
	Suffe- pore, ...	132	132	83937	14103	3531	3	17637	19207	936	15786	8926	21495	46157	66300	6614	8121	14785	77171	17041	1186	3544	4361	32
TRESEEL SUTTEPOOR	Futteh- pore, ...	89	189	54999	9139	1600	145	10884	12678	35	5402	6410	19587	31399	44115	4873	2024	6397	4767	11944	577	1052	1979	6
	Bungar- mow, ...	149	247	110079	17995	3549	406	22250	20713	913	13281	9187	43734	66202	87829	9153	4062	18215	9050	21726	1402	2336	457	48
	Total, ...	370	568	249015	41237	8980	554	50771	52508	1888	34419	21533	84816	143753	198344	20640	14207	31847	21510	50714	3165	8832	11197	88
GRAND TOTAL		1194	1798	852400	182918	30417	1391	223726	166360	9867	105302	105354	2411288	451944	628674	35921	45337	131255	74162	292000	11362	3012	39125	256

*Explanatory of the Revised Assessment.*

Revenue tours.	Population Non-Resident on Settlements.	Percentage of Cultivation. Grove.	Baron. D.C. Class. and Class A. B.C. Class B. Irrigated. Manured.	Cultiv. per Cultiv. Settlement.	The net revised demand.	Variation.	Rate per acre on Total Accessible.	Rate per acre on Total Area.	Average Pergannah Rate per acre.																
									Increase.		Decrease.		Ground.		Ground.		Har.		Dauink.		Mintur.		Bham.		
									No. of Mouzabs.	Amount.	No. of Mouzabs.	Amount.	Total.	Acre.	Total.	Acre.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	
25	50	27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37	33	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	
2426	4716 47 22	4 27 56 10	4 61 11	3 52364	52691	10	2854	19	3027.0	2 13 1 14 8	1 53	54041.0 0 12 0	6 6 0	6 1 6 2 12 0	5 3 0	3 4 0	4 0 0	2 3 0							
6049	2435 46 23	2 25 65 13 21 56 12	2 2 25015	27286	11	2381	8	110.0	2 11 3 1 11 6	1 2 10	27985.0 0 9 10 0	7 8 0	6 7 0	4 4 0	5 3 0	3 10 0	4 1 1 0	3 1 0							
4251	6165 65 14	1 17 38 21 41 83 10	3 59381	61371	30	5208	20	3218.0	2 9 2 2 1 1 10 11	6 2944.0 0	9 6 0	7 4 0	7 0 0	4 5 0	5 5 0	3 11 0	1 7 0	3 4 0							
10024	18580 45 20	0 26 1 2 22 10 52 11	3 181147	179920	81	13315	96	18142.0 2 15 10 1 14 0	1 4 6	183979.0 0	9 1 0	7 8 0	6 15 0	4 4 0	6 12 0	3 13 0	1 3 0	2 12 0							
12768	91698 50 20	1 25 17 24 19 51 12	3 321407	320638	141	23765	143	24487.0	2 12 3 1 12 7	1 5 6	328889.0 0	9 3 0	7 2 0	6 10 0	4 2 0	5 6 0	3 10 0	1 5 0	2 13 0						
19801	100210 46 18	0 27 12 19 9 9 62 18	8 30582	835501	33	4286	69	10307.12	2 10 1 1 13 6	1 3 9	83702.0 0 6 10 0	5 0 0	5 15 0	3 14 0	5 2 0	3 7 0	3 15 0	2 11 0							
45081	62614 52 12	1 29 07 16 27 49 12	4 131205	1265163	4	41	5950	69	10641.2	2 4 9 1 13 3	1 3 1	129761.0 0	7 0 0	5 8 0	5 13 0	3 0 0	5 3 0	3 13 0	3 14 0	3 8 0					
65732	16232 49 15	1 28 64 18 13 55 15	4 220790	2100762	74	10235	137	20948.14	2 6 8 1 13 3	1 3 4	215463.0 0 6 13 0	5 4 0	5 14 0	3 7 0	5 3 0	3 10 0	5 3 1 0	3 2 0							
10238	6765 52 20	1 18 41 17 39 46	9 2 65587	65551	61	7801	40	4927.0	2 6 9 1 10 0	1 4 0	69986.0 0	8 0 0	6 4 0	6 8 0	5 5 0	5 15 0	4 11 0	4 5 0	2 4 0						
23906	6814 58 31	1 16 07 15 24 47 12	2 77966	82892	80	11218	34	6362.0	2 5 8 1 11 2	1 5 9	84969.0 0	8 1 0	6 15 0	6 0 0	4 8 0	4 12 0	3 11 0	3 1 0	1 4 0						
22623	6107 53 20	1 18 48 25 17 58 13	2 87974	90110	56	6181	43	6045.0	2 10 9 1 15 0	1 7 1	92364.0 0	8 6 0	6 4 0	6 9 0	5 0 0	5 10 0	4 7 0	3 11 0	1 15 0						
65767	20017 46 32	1 18 54 19 27 49 11	2 231527	241533	197	27360	117	17334.0	2 7 5 1 12 2	1 5 11	247319.0 0	8 2 0	6 13 0	6 6 0	5 6 0	5 7 0	4 4 0	8 11 0	1 13 0						
30514	7980 56 23	1 16 72 16 12 55 12	3 109023	105921	63	6931	66	10033.0	2 5 7 1 10 2	1 4 9	10358.0 0	6 8 0	4 7 0	5 12 0	4 5 0	4 3 0	3 1 0	3 3 0	2 8 0						
92768	5975 57 23	1 16 57 11 32 41 12	4 58102	60747	47	6041	38	8996.0	1 15 9	1 6 7	1 2 1	62273.0 0	6 5 0	4 9 0	4 14 0	3 12 0	4 14 0	3 3 0	3 8 0	2 10 0					
44136	124023 60 19	1 17 57 10 33 31 13	5 87762	121027	111	20933	28	3668.0	1 14 9	1 7 2	1 2 1	127140.0 0	6 6 0	4 8 0	4 6 0	3 8 0	3 11 0	3 2 0	3 13 0	2 14 0					
57638	250816 57 22	1 16 62 12 26 43 12	4 26487	29065	221	43505	192	17697.0	2 0 9	1 8 1	1 3 2	297771.0 0	6 6 0	4 8 0	5 0 0	3 14 0	4 4 0	3 2 0	3 8 0	2 10 0					
20020	193978 54 29	1 21 55 18 23 49 12	3 038611 10629922	633	104851	1521	80476	14	2 6 7 1 11 9	1 4 5	10 19442.0 0	7 12 0	6 5 15 0	6 0 0	4 2 0	5 1 0	3 11 0	3 14 0	2 10 0						

G. B. MACONOCHE,  
*Settlement Officer.*



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## STATEMENT NO. 6.

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नवागम नयन

No.  
Statement of

NATURE OF CLAIM.	No. of claims.	CLAIMS			
		By Compromise or consent.	By default	Ex parte.	Withdrawn.
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>I</b>					
Proprietary title,	...	2,277	2	3	153
<b>II</b>					
Sub-Settlement,	...	...	...	...	...
1 In Talooqua,	...	122	2	...	...
2 In other mehals,	...	18	...	...	...
<b>III</b>					
Shares,	...	3,831	360	31	141
<b>IV</b>					
Sub-tenures,	...	...	...	...	...
1 In Talooqua,	...	...	...	...	...
(a) Seer or Deedaree,	...	749	59	...	...
(b) Shunkullup,	...	...	...	...	...
(c) Birt,	...	1	...	...	...
(d) All others,...	...	...	...	...	...
2. In other mehals,	...	187	8	2	2
<b>V</b>					
Other kinds,	...	5,473	619	124	219
<b>TOTAL,</b>	...	<b>12,658</b>	<b>1,050</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>515</b>

## 6.

### Judicial Work.

DISPOSED OF.			Grand Total.	DISPOSED OF BY				REMARKS.
ON TRIAL.		Settle- ment Officer.		Assistant Settle- ment Officer.	Extra Assistant Settle- ment Officer.	Sudder Moon- serim.		
Decreed.	Dismiss- ed.	Total.	12	13	14			
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
187	1,932	2,119	2,277	1,008	721	548	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
46	74	120	122	107	9	6	...	
1	17	18	18	7	5	6	...	
842	2,457	3,209	3,831	766	626	2,439	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
491	199	690	749	339	10	400	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
65	110	175	187	74	15	98	...	
1,428	3,083	4,511	5,473	839	174	4,425	35	
3,060	7,873	10,933	12,658	3,141	1,560	7,922	35	

G. B. MACONOCHEE,

*Settlement Officer*





## **STATEMENT NO. 7.**

नवरात्रि नियम

No. 7.

## Return Illustrating the Ownership and rental of Taluquas.

NAME OF TALOOQDAR.	No. of Villages.	Acre in Ares.	Gross Rentail.	Governement Demand.	Difference between the Col. 4 and 5.	Amount of land held by Sub-Proprietors.	Total assessed on such land.	Difference between the Col. 8 and 9.	Difference between Col. 6 and 7.	Ac. recorded on land in Col. 4.	Col. 8.	Col. 9.	Col. 10.	Col. 11.	Col. 12.	
Rajah Belchare Lall Khalsa,	90	0	38,146 0 0	1,86,350 0 0	35,370 0 0	30,780 0 0	2,000 0 0	7881 0 0	11,190 0 0	3,300 0 0	87,471 0 0					
Ditto Pookhtia,	4	0	3,866 0 0	20,846 0 0	10,721 0 0	10,122 0 0	3,866 0 0	11,283 0 0	20,846 0 0	9,563 0 0	559 0 0					
TOTAL,	94	0	42,012 0 0	2,07,196 0 0	36,291 0 0	30,902 0 0	5,956 0 0	19,164 0 0	32,036 0 0	12,872 0 0	88,030 0 0					
Baboo Ram Salue Khalsa.	8	0	3,357 0 0	16,473 0 0	8,450 0 0	8,033 0 0	54 0 0	222 0 0	272 0 0	50 0 0	7,983 0 0					
Ditto Pookhtia,	1	0	746 0 0	4,098 0 0	2,100 0 0	1,998 0 0	746 0 0	2,205 0 0	4,098 0 0	1,893 0 0	105 0 0					
TOTAL,	9	0	4,103 0 0	20,571 0 0	10,540 0 0	10,031 0 0	800 0 0	2,427 0 0	4,370 0 0	1,943 0 0	8,083 0 0					
Ditto Pookhtia,	4	1	18,639 0 0	66,732 0 0	33,634 0 0	33,098 0 0	1,046 1 35	2,541 0 0	4,417 0 0	1,876 0 0	31,222 0 0					
Mahunt Hurchurun Doss Khalsa,	38	4	5 0	1,143 0 0	3,201 0 0	1,775 0 0	1,426 0 0	1,143 0 0	2,147 0 0	3,201 0 0	1,054 0 0	372 0 0				
Ditto Pookhtia,	43	4	19,642 0 0	69,933 0 0	35,409 0 0	34,524 0 0	2,189 1 35	4,688 0 0	7,618 0 0	2,930 0 0	31,594 0 0					
Chowdry Goolab Singh Khasa,	6	0	2,979 0 0	15,632 0 0	8,001 0 0	7,631 0 0	164 0 0	376 0 3	873 0 0	503 0 0	7,128 0 0					
Ditto Pookhtia,	5	0	2,784 0 0	14,074 0 0	7,273 0 0	6,801 0 0	2,784 0 0	7,273 0 0	14,074 0 0	6,801 0 0	...					
TOTAL,	11	0	5,763 0 0	29,706 0 0	15,274 0 0	14,432 0 0	2,948 0 0	7,649 0 0	14,953 0 0	7,304 0 0	7,128 0 0					
Zhowdry Doet Ally, Khalsa.	5	0	2,848 0 0	15,976 0 0	8,237 0 0	7,739 0 0	45 0 0	80 0 0	268 0 0	188 0 0	7,551 0 0					
Omrao Singh, do.,	6	0	3,507 0 0	17,300 0 0	8,820 0 0	8,480 0 0	22 0 0	40 0 0	92 0 0	52 0 0	8,428 0 0					
Rajah Rundheer Singh, do.,	10	0	4,861 0 0	10,744 0 0	6,031 0 0	4,713 0 0	83 0 30	230 0 0	331 0 0	101 0 0	4,612 0 0					
Runjeet Singh, do.,	9	0	8,328 0 0	15,784 0 0	7,300 0 0	8,484 0 0	11 0 0	...	29 0 0	29 0 0	8,455 0 0					
Bhoo Singh, do.,	6	0	6,294 0 0	27,316 0 0	13,996 0 0	13,320 0 0	1,241 0 0	5,513 0 0	5,675 0 0	162 0 0	13,158 0 0					
Nugun Nath Bux, do.,	4	0	762 0 0	3,802 0 0	1,950 0 0	1,852 0 0	4 0 0	0	...	19 0 0						

Sirdar Jhubba Singh,	3	0	5,793	0	0	26,523	0	0	13,600	0	0	12,923	0	0	114	0	0	469	0	0	555	0	0	86	0	0	12,837	0	0	
Dya Shunker Bajpe,	5	0	2,558	0	0	8,961	0	0	4,534	0	0	4,370	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,370	0	0
Rajah Dya Shunker,	9	0	4,032	0	0	12,985	0	0	6,239	0	0	6,746	0	0	85	2	0	107	0	0	274	0	0	167	0	0	6,579	0	0	
Mehpal Singh,	4	0	4,714	0	0	10,465	0	0	5,750	0	0	4,715	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,715	0	0
Rajah Hurdeo Buksli,	2	0	3,452	0	0	7,489	0	0	3,562	0	0	3,927	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,927	0	0
Thakoor Singh Tirbedee,	1	0	115	0	0	373	0	0	272	0	0	107	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	107	0	0
Chowdry Gopal Singh,	22	0	14,666	0	0	32,101	0	0	14,353	0	0	17,148	0	0	112	1	0	105	0	0	254	0	0	149	0	0	16,999	0	0	
Huskamut Ally,	4	0	3,684	0	0	8,410	0	0	3,834	0	0	4,576	0	0	93	2	0	124	0	0	213	0	0	89	0	0	4,487	0	0	
Ditto Pookhta,	4	0	8,919	0	0	16,636	0	0	8,575	0	0	8,661	0	0	8,919	0	0	10,286	0	0	16,636	0	0	6,350	0	0	1,711	0	0	
TOTAL,	8	0	12,603	0	0	25,046	0	0	12,409	0	0	12,637	0	0	9,012	2	0	10,410	0	0	1,6549	0	0	6,429	0	0	6,198	0	0	
Rajah Kasheepurhadi, Khalsa,	16	0	13,981	0	0	25,270	0	0	13,621	0	0	11,649	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,649	0	0
GRAND TOTAL,	266	1	1,60,564	0	0	5,67,546	0	0	2,88,847	0	0	2,78,659	0	0	36,665	2	25	50,986	0	0	83,199	0	0	32,441	0	0	2,46,258	0	0	

OONAO SETTLEMENT OFFICE, }  
*The 2nd June, 1867.* }

G. B. MACONOCHIE,

*Settlement Officer.*



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## **STATEMENT NO. 3.**

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नवागम नगर

No.

**Return of**

NAME OF TEHSEEL.	NAME OF PERGUNNAH.	No. of Mouzahs.	No. of square Miles.	No. of Hamlets.	No. of Houses.	No. of Souls.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
OONAO,	OONAO, .. .. ..	38	63·58	81	6,358	27,541
	HURHA, .. .. ..	177	224·42	362	14,665	98,123
	SECUNDERPOOR, .. .. ..	50	58·52	123	6,007	25,237
	PURIAR, .. .. ..	19	35·29	68	2,658	11,473
	TOTAL,.. .. ..	284	381·25	634	29,688	1,62,874
POORWA,	POORWA, .. .. ..	103	109·00	119	10,073	52,098
	MOWRAWUN, .. .. ..	109	169·89	289	12,080	69,539
	TOTAL,.. .. ..	212	279·00	408	22,153	1,21,637
NAWABGUNGE,..	ASSEEWUN RUSSOOLABAD, ..	119	97·84	31	9,985	50,005
	ASOHA PURSUNDUN, ..	106	87·04	40	6,700	33,822
	JULOTHUR UJGAEN, ..	103	97·04	117	9,562	45,808
	TOTAL,.. .. ..	328	281·92	188	26,247	1,29,635
SUFFEEPOOR,	SUFFEEPOOR, .. .. ..	132	131·15	132	12,375	58,304
	FUTTEHPOOR, .. .. ..	89	85·95	189	7,291	34,177
	BANGURMOW, .. .. ..	149	172·00	217	15,554	78,855
	TOTAL,.. .. ..	370	389·00	568	35,220	1,71,336
GRAND TOTAL,.. .. ..		1,194	1,336·00	1,798	1,13,308	5,81,982

OONAO SETTLEMENT OFFICE, }  
The 2nd June 1867. }

## 8.

**Rural Police.****DETAIL OF**

MEN				REMUNERATION.													REMARKS.		
8	9	10	11	Amount of land.			Net produce thereof.			Amount in cash.			Total of two last heads.			Average monthly income of each Chowkeedar.			
		No. of Houses to each Chowkeedar.	No. of souls to each Chowkeedar.	Acres.	rds.	pls.	Acres.	rds.	pls.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs. A. P.
65	97·80	423·71	626 0 7	57	1	25	384	2	6	1,008	0	0	1,392	2	6	1	12	6	
289	50·74	349·52	497 0 8	859	2	30	4,619	15	0	1,234	0	0	5,853	15	0	1	11	6	
80	75·07	315·46	168 0 36	202	3	20	1,070	0	0	673	0	0	1,743	0	0	1	13	7	
35	75·00	327·08	645 1 10	55	1	35	140	0	0	504	0	0	644	0	0	1	11	10	
469	63·30	346·21	521 0 12	1,175	1	30	6,214	1	6	3,419	0	0	9,633	1	6	1	11	4	
151	66·71	345·00	462 1 32	447	0	0	2,812	15	6	2,387	0	0	5,199	15	6	2	1	0	
211	57·25	339·75	515 1 12	468	0	0	2,625	3	9	1,022	11	0	3,647	14	9	1	1	0	
362	61·20	336·01	493 1 3	915	0	0	5,438	3	3	3,409	11	0	8,847	14	3	2	0	7	
152	65·69	329·38	408 2 12	378	3	0	2,424	4	0	1,143	0	0	3,567	4	0	1	15	11	
126	53·17	268·42	442 0 21	412	3	10	2,652	0	0	652	0	0	3,304	0	0	2	2	11	
159	60·14	288·10	393 0 35	296	2	10	1,898	0	0	1,758	2	0	3,656	2	0	1	14	8	
437	60·06	296·64	412 3 23	1,088	0	20	6,974	4	0	3,553	2	0	10,527	6	0	2	0	1	
171	72·36	340·95	490 3 17	167	2	10	1,083	13	0	2,464	4	0	3,548	1	0	1	13	7	
100	72·91	341·77	519 3 38	180	1	25	677	0	2	1,452	12	0	2,129	12	2	1	12	3	
212	73·36	371·95	519 0 38	292	3	10	1,182	9	9	2,446	9	6	3,629	3	3	1	6	9	
483	72·96	354·73	515 2 9	640	3	5	2,943	6	11	6,363	9	6	9,307	0	5	1	9	8	
1,751	64·53	336·37	186 3 9	3,819	1	15	21,569	15	8	16,745	6	6	38,315	6	2	1	13	2	

G. B. MACONOCHEE,

Settlement Officer.



नमस्कार नमस्कार

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**STATEMENT NO. 9.**

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नवागम नगर

**No. 9.**  
**Classification of chief Agricultural products.**

SEASON.	NATURE OF CROP.	KIND OF LAND IN WHICH GENERALLY GROWN.	WHEN SOWN.	WHEN REAPED.	AMOUNT OF SEED REQUIRED PER ARE.	NO. OF PLoughINGS AND RECEIVINGS.	NO. OF WATERINGS GIVEN.	REMARKS.
KURREEF.	Kakoon, ( <i>Panicum italicum</i> ,) Mendoor, Mukaie, ( <i>Zea mays</i> ,)	Bhoor or poor Doonut. " " Good Doonut or Mutyar. Bhoor. Mutyar.	June, July. " " " " " "	September. " " " " September, October.	3 lbs. 2 " 4 " 0 " 5 " 48 " 3 to 6 times.	3 3 3 2 1	3 3 3 2 " 3	
	Mukra, Rice, ( <i>Oryza sativa</i> ,)	Bhoor.	September.	September.	" 3	" 3	" 3	
	Sawur, ( <i>Fumentaceum panicum</i> ,)	Bhoor.	July, August.	October.	" 10	" 10	" 10	
	Bajira, ( <i>Pennisetaria spicata</i> ,)	Bhoor.	July, August.	November.	" 60	" 60	" 60	
	Cotton, ( <i>Gossypium</i> ,)	Light Doonut.	June, July.	September.	" 2	" 2	" 2	
	Indigo ( <i>Indigofera tinctoria</i> ,)	Doonut or Bhoor.	May, June.	September, October.	" 6	" 6	" 6	
	Joar, ( <i>Sorghum vulgari</i> ,)	Doonut or Mutyar.	June, July.	October.	" 5	" 5	" 5	
	Kodo ( <i>Paspalum serotinulum</i> ,)	Bhoor.	" "	October.	" 10	" 10	" 10	
	Mash, ( <i>Phaseolus radiatus</i> ,)	Doonut or Mutyar.	July, August.	October, November.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	
HEWUNT.	Mothee ( <i>Phaseolus acornifolius</i> , <i>Moong</i> ( <i>Phaseolus moongo</i> ,))	Bhoor. Doonut or Mutyar.	" " " "	November.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	
	Loobera, ( <i>Dolichas sp.</i> )	Mutyar.	September.	October, November.	" 2	" 2	" 2	
	Ulsee, ( <i>Licum usitatissimum</i> ,)	Bhoor.	July, August.	October, November.	" 10	" 10	" 10	
	Ramdana, ( <i>Amaraka anarhana</i> ,)	Doonut or Mutyar.	June, July.	Ditto.	" 2	" 2	" 2	
	Til,	" "	Doonut or Mutyar.	March.	10	" 80	" 80	
	Wheat ( <i>Hordeum spicatum</i> ,)	Doonut or Mutyar.	October.	Ditto.	6	" 80	2	This is generally sown in same field as the jowar.
	Gojaie, (Wheat and Barley mixed,)	" "	" "					

RUBBEE.	Birra (Gram Peas and Barley mixed.)	"	Ditto.	5	" 60
	Gram, ( <i>Cicer arietinum</i> .)	"	September, October.	3	" 60
	Chunoor, ( <i>Panicum sp.</i> )	"	March.	3	" 2
	Peas, ( <i>Pisum sativum</i> .)	"	Doomut or Mutiyar.	2	" 80
	Sirsoon, ( <i>Sinapis sp.</i> )	"	September, October.	7	" 5
	Urhir, ( <i>Citjamus indicus</i> .)	"	June, July.	4	" 10
	Sugar Cane, ( <i>Saccharum officinarum</i> .)	"	January.	4	" 0
					10

Where in excess, indicates  
a light soil.

OONAO SETTLEMENT OFFICE, }  
2nd June, 1867. }

G. B. MACONOCHIE.  
Settlement Officer.